PART THIRD

OF

APPENDIX

TO THE

NOTES

(PRINTED AT FORT WILLIAM, 15th DECEMBER 1803;)

RELATIVE TO THE

LATE TRANSACTIONS

IN THE

MARHATTA EMPIRE.

CONTAINING

COPIES AND EXTRACTS

FROM

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS,

RELATIVE TO THE

MILITARY OPERATIONS

AGAINST

JESWUNT RAO HOLKAR.

FORT WILLIAM, 1805.

PART THIRD

OF

APPENDIX TO THE NOTES

ON THE LATE

TRANSACTIONS

IN THE

MARHATTA EMPIRE.

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PART THIRD.

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APPENDIX A.

Page 1, line 12, after the word Peace, instead of a full stop, insert a semi-colon (;) *for* And *read* and

Note in page 3, line 20, after "*Conditions*" a comma,

— 21, after the Rajah of Berar a comma,

— 43, *for* on that *read* in that

Note in page 19, line 24, after the word "Establishments") dele "Major General Wellesley"

— 46, *for* corrected *read* directed

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Page 3, line 5, *after* Holkar's *insert* Power

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Page 1, line 3, insert the word *of* after Battalions, and Regiment

Page 7, line 19, after the word December a colon (:)

Page 6, line 23, after Cavalry, insert the words "the European mounted Artillery," also add European mounted Artillery to the Note.

APPENDIX A.

Notes relative to the Military Operations againſt Jeſwunt Rao Holkar.

THE Poſition of a Body of Troops under the Command of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar*, and the conduct and language of that Freebooter, rendered it neceſſary for the ſecurity of the Britiſh Intereſts and thoſe of our Allies, to retain the Army under the perſonal Command of His Excellency the Commander in Chief in the Field, for a conſiderable period of time, after the concluſion of Peace with Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and the Rajah of Berar. The moſt important conſiderations of Policy, and eſpecially of Economy required, that the earlieſt means ſhould be employed for eſtabliſhing the Britiſh Army at the Stations which might be fixed for its permanent poſition in conſequence of the Peace. And it was therefore neceſſary to bring Jeſwunt Rao Holkar to ſome definite explanation of his Deſigns, the uncertainty of which, might have involved conſiderable Expenſe, by occaſioning the protracted detention of the Army in the Field.

The reſult of theſe Negotiations finally compelled the Governor General to adopt the moſt deciſive meaſures for reducing the Power and Reſources of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar.

It is neceſſary in this place to ſtate, that important conceſſions were made previouſly to the late War with Scindiah and

* The origin and Hiſtory of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar are contained in the Printed Notes on Marhatta Affairs, dated Fort William, 15th December 1803, and the Appendix to thoſe Notes marked A. pages 9, 10, and 11.

Jeſwunt Rao Holkar finding that the Britiſh Government had taken the Peiſhwah under its protection, and deſpairing of being enabled to effect his ambitious projects for the Eſtabliſhment of his Power at Poonah, retreated from that City on the advance of the Honorable Major General Welleſley, from the Frontier of Myſore, and reached Chandore, a Fort belonging to Holkar, ſituated about 130 miles North of Poonah, about the 15th April 1803. From this place, he proſecuted his retreat to the City of Aurungabad belonging to the Nizam, which he plundered, and afterwards entered the Province of Malwa, where he availed himſelf of the abſence of Scindiah with his Army, (at that time oppoſed to the Forces under Major General Welleſley,) to levy conſiderable exactions. At the concluſion of the War with Scindiah, Holkar had reached the Frontier of the Territories of the Rajpoot State of Jeynagur.

the Rajah of Berar by Dowlut Rao Scindiah to Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, under an implied Engagement on the part of Holkar, *to combine his Troops with thoſe of the Confederated Chieftains, in Hoſtility againſt the Britiſh Government* *. This fact was communicated to Major Malcolm, the Acting Reſident at the Court of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, by the Miniſter of Scindiah, and Major Malcolm obtained a Copy of the Engagement concluded on the occaſion, and negotiated, (as the Miniſter ſtated,) between Scindiah and Holkar by the Mediation, and under the Guarantee, of the Rajah of Berar. Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, however, not having joined Dowlut Rao Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar in the War, and having committed no act of aggreſſion againſt the Britiſh Government, during

Vide a printed Copy of this Engagement, forming Appendix A. No. 1, of Third Part of Appendix to the Notes on Marhatta Affairs.

* Scindiah's Miniſter in this Conference (10th March 1804,) ſtated, that all the eſſential ſtipulations of that engagement, had been fulfilled by Dowlut Rao Scindiah. That every meaſure had been adopted by Scindiah which could tend to conciliate the good-will of Holkar, but that Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, (notwithſtanding his profeſſions of Amity,) had purſued a conduct uniformly hoſtile to Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and had violated both the Spirit and Letter of his Engagements; that no degree of confidence could be repoſed in Holkar's public faith; that he was a "Plunderer, who had been raiſed by Fortune to a "degree of Power, of which he knew not the proper uſe; and that every attempt to divert him from the proſecution of his Predatory habits, or to maintain with him "the relations of Amity and Concord, muſt prove abortive; and that while Holkar poſ"ſeſſed any degree of Power and influence, he would continue to be the Leader of a "Band of Robbers, and therefore if it were neceſſary to attack, it would be politic to "deſtroy him. That no motive, but that of urgent Neceſſity, could have induced "Dowlut Rao Scindiah, to conſider Jeſwunt Rao Holkar in any other Character than "that of an Uſurper; but having once acknowledged Jeſwunt Rao Holkar as a regular "State ſo far as to conclude an Engagement with him, Dowlut Rao Scindiah was ſtill "diſpoſed to maintain with him the relations of Amity and Peace, provided that Jeſwunt "Rao Holkar would adopt a courſe of conduct conſiſtent with thoſe relations. The Miniſter concluded by urging the neceſſity, on the grounds above ſtated, of the immediate adoption of meaſures on the part of both States calculated either to reſtrain Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's turbulence, or to reduce his Power.

The Engagement to which this ſtatement refers, and of which a Copy is annexed to this Appendix, conſiſts almoſt excluſively of Conceſſions on the part of Dowlut Rao Scindiah in favor of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar. It contains no correſponding conceſſions on the part of Holkar. But an Obligation was neceſſarily impoſed upon Jeſwunt Rao Holkar by the general nature of that Engagement to act towards Dowlut Rao Scindiah, as towards a State in Amity with him. Adverting however to all the circumſtances of the caſe, it cannot be ſuppoſed, that ſuch was the limit of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's correſponding Obligations. Great as had been the ſucceſſes of Holkar, the Power and Reſources of Dowlut Rao Scindiah were not reduced to ſuch a ſtate of comparative weakneſs, as to compell him to purchaſe an accommodation with a Chieftain, againſt whom he had reaſon to entertain Sentiments of the deepeſt Animoſity; whom he conſidered "as a Rob"ber and Uſurper; and with whom no motive but that of urgent neceſſity could induce "him to conclude Engagements;" by abandoning the cauſe for which he had ſo long contended, by acknowledging that "Uſurper" to be a legitimate Power, by important conceſſions of a Political Nature calculated to render the Power and influence of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar in Hindoſtan and the Dekan equal to his own, and by extenſive Territorial Ceſſions, which would place in the hands of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, additional means of proſecuting his Ambitious and predatory Projects without any correſponding conceſſion on the part of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, excepting an implied obligation to maintain with Dowlut Rao Scindiah, the relations of Amity and Peace. Theſe conſiderations alone would ſuffice to demonſtrate that Jeſwunt Rao Holkar was required to accede to ſome diſtinct conditions as the price of ſuch important and extenſive conceſſions on the part of Dowlut Rao Scindiah. That Holkar's conſent to ſuch conditions was required and obtained, and that thoſe conditions were, *the acceſſion of Holkar to the Marhatta Confederacy, and the Combination of his Power and Reſources with thoſe of the Confederates in an united effort for the deſtruction of the Britiſh Empire*, might be eſtabliſhed by

during the continuance of Hoſtilities with thoſe Chieftains, no attempt was made on the part of the Britiſh Government to moleſt Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, although that Chieftain's exactions from Aurungabad, (a City belonging to our Ally the Nizam,) would have juſtified a determination on the part of the Allies, to enforce a compenſation. The Governor General however, in his Inſtructions to the Honorable Major General Wellesley, of the 27th June 1803, (a Copy of which forms Appendix B. of Part the Second of

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by a reference to many facts and circumſtances, which have been already ſtated in the ſeveral Diſpatches for the laſt year from the Governor General in Council to the Secret Committee; but the neceſſity of ſuch reference is entirely precluded by the diſtinct and recorded avowal of Dowlut Rao Scindiah's Miniſters, who negotiated the Treaty of Peace with the Honorable Major General Welleſley, as ſtated in the following Extract from the Honorable Major General Welleſley's report of his Conferences with thoſe Miniſters.

"Major General Welleſley ſaid, that he underſtood that the Maha Rajah had lately "made a Treaty with Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, and he wiſhed to know whether any "thing was granted to the Holkar Family by that Treaty."

"In anſwer, Eetul Punt ſaid, that Holkar's right to a ſhare in Hindoſtan was "admitted by that Treaty, but that he had not performed its Conditions, and that "therefore he could derive no rights from it. Goorparah ſaid, the Conditions may as "well be acknowledged; they were, *that he ſhould join in the attack of the Britiſh Government,* "which he has never done."

"Eetul Punt ſaid, that Ragojee Bhoonſlah *mediated the Treaty, and was the Guarantee;* "*and that he had it at that moment in his Poſſeſſion.*"

The diſtinct Declaration of Scindiah's Miniſters, (one of whom was the Miniſter who held the diſcourſe with the Acting Reſident, deſcribed in the preceding Paragraphs,) *That the Conditions under which Holkar's Right was admitted to the Treaty, concluded by Him with Dowlut Rao Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar were, that he ſhould join with thoſe Chieftains in* "ATTACKING" *the BritiſhGovernment,* will not fail to attract particular attention.

Independantly of the inference to be deduced with regard to the period of time when this Engagement was concluded from the expreſſion of attacking the Britiſh Power, The Engagement itſelf contains evidence of its concluſion not only *before* the Junction of the Armies of Dowlut Rao Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar at Mulkapoor, on the 14th June 1803, and conſequently *before* the Commencement of our Negotiation with thoſe Chieftains, for the return of their Forces within their reſpective Dominions, but *before* the Rajah of Berar commenced his March from Nagpoor. That Engagement is ſtated in its Preamble to have been prepared at that City, by Jadoon Rao Bhaſker, at that time Scindiah's Prime Miniſter and Agent at the Court of Berar.

Although the ſubſtance of this extraordinary tranſaction appears in the Conferences between Major General Welleſley and the Ambaſſador of Scindiah, it has been deemed proper to repeat in this place the ſtatement of thoſe circumſtances in detail, as conſtituting the moſt poſitive, diſtinct, and irrefragable proof of the original hoſtile deſigns of the Rajah of Berar and of Dowlut Rao Scindiah againſt the Britiſh Government, and of their real intentions in maintaining their Armies united upon the Nizam's frontier, until repelled by the Forces under the Command of Major General Welleſley.

The fact has ſince been inconteſtibly proved, that the delay of the Armies of Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar on the Frontier of the Nizam in the Months of June and July 1803, was expreſsly intended for the purpoſe of effecting a junction with Holkar's Army; the Confederates with their habitual duplicity, at that time declared, that they could not ſeparate their Armies until the reſult of a depending Negotiation with Holkar had been aſcertained, actually aſſigning that Negotiation as the cauſe of the continuance of their Armies on that poſition: They indeed pretended conſiderable apprehenſion of Holkar's hoſtile deſigns againſt their own poſſeſſions; but their Miniſters have ſince acknowledged, that the real object of the Negotiation at that moment depending with Holkar, was to perſuade that Adventurer to execute the ſtipulations of the Offenſive Alliance which the Confederates had previouſly concluded with him, by joining their Forces, *and by attacking the Britiſh Power and its Allies.* A curious inſtance of the Marhatta Character appears in the perverted ſpirit of reluctant ſincerity with which Scindiah's Miniſters, *after* the concluſion of the War, not only confeſs the exiſtence of the whole Confederacy (ſo repeatedly and firmly denied *previouſly* to the War), but actually call upon our juſtice and faith, to puniſh the treachery of Holkar, in not having fulfilled the ſtipulations of the Offenſive Alliance againſt ourſelves.

Appendix

Appendix to the Notes on Marhatta Affairs,) poſitively prohibited that Officer from proſecuting Hoſtilities againſt Holkar, merely for the purpoſe of obtaining indemnity for the Plunder of Aurungabad, or for any other predatory Incurſion.

December 1803, Holkar advances to the Frontier of Jeynagur, and addreſſes letters to the Commander in Chief.

Towards the concluſion of the late War with the Confederate Marhattta Chieftains, Jeſwunt Rao Holkar advanced towards the Frontier of our Ally the Rajah of Jeynagur, in proſecution of his habits of predatory Warfare, and occupied a poſition with the main Body of his Forces, which indicated an intention to violate the Territories of the Rajah of Jeynagur. Many other Indications of an Hoſtile nature, were alſo manifeſted by Jeſwunt Rao Holkar.

In the Month of December 1803, Jeſwunt Rao Holkar addreſſed Letters to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, which, though expreſſed in the ſpirit of Arrogance which Jeſwunt Rao Holkar aſſumed upon all occaſions, contained aſſurances of his diſpoſition to cultivate the Friendſhip of the Britiſh Government.

Rajah of Macherry, or the Rao Rajah, whoſe Capital is at Alwar—Vide Treaty with this Chief. Appendix M. No. 2, of Part Second of the Appendix to the Notes on Marhatta affairs.

The conduct of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, however, at this period of time, was wholly inconſiſtent with theſe amicable Profeſſions. A Letter was delivered to the Commander in Chief, by the Rajah of Macherry, addreſſed to the Rajah by Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, the object of which was to detach that Chieftain from his Alliance with the Britiſh Government. Further Correſpondence of a nature Hoſtile to the Britiſh Government, was diſcovered between Holkar, and perſons owing Allegiance to the Britiſh Government. Authentic Information was alſo received, that Holkar had barbarouſly murdered three Britiſh Subjects* in his Service, on a falſe charge of a Correſpondence between one of thoſe Officers and the Commander in Chief.

Replies of the Commander in Chief to the Letters addreſſed to him by Holkar.

The Replies of the Commander in Chief to the Letters which His Excellency had received from Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, expreſſed the wiſh of the Britiſh Government, to abſtain from the

* The names of thoſe unfortunate Perſons were, Meſſrs. Vickars, Todd, and Ryan.

prosecution

prosecution of Hostilities against him, declaring at the same time, the determination of the Governor General, to resist any attempt on the part of any Chief, or Power, to molest the Allies, or to invade the Rights of the British Government. The tenor of these Answers was entirely approved by the Governor General, who deemed it proper at this time to furnish the Commander in Chief, with a Statement of his views, and intentions, with respect to Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and with Instructions for the Guidance of the Commander in Chief's conduct towards that Chieftain.

Vide Instructions under date the 17th January 1804, forming Appendix B. of Part Third, of Appendix to the Notes on Marhatta affairs.

It appeared to the Governor General, to be indispensibly necessary, either to adopt measures for the reduction of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's Predatory Force, or to frame some arrangement with him, which, without compromising the Dignity of the British Government, and without violating the general principles of justice, or the acknowledged Rights of other States and Chieftains, might render it the Interest of Jeswunt Rao Holkar to abandon his predatory habits, and to preclude the necessity of an expensive permanent arrangement for the defence of our Territories, and those of our Allies, against the incursions of that Freebooter.

Jeswunt Rao Holkar, being justly considered as an Adventurer, and as the Usurper of the Rights of his Brother Cashee Rao Holkar, consistently with the principles of justice, no arrangement could be proposed between the British Government and Jeswunt Rao Holkar, involving the formal sanction of the British Government to that Chieftain's Usurpation, and to the exclusion of Cashee Rao Holkar from his hereditary Dominion. But on the other hand, no obligation was imposed on the British Government, by any existing Engagements, to assert the Rights of Cashee Rao Holkar, against Jeswunt Rao Holkar. With the limitation above described, the British Government was at liberty to act towards Jeswunt Rao Holkar, exclusively according to the dictates of Policy and Expediency. The Governor General, therefore, ultimately determined to authorize the Commander in Chief, to conclude

an agreement with Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, engaging on the part of the Britiſh Government, to leave Jeſwunt Rao Holkar in the unmoleſted exerciſe of his authority, provided only, that Jeſwunt Rao Holkar ſhould engage on his part, to abſtain from any acts of Aggreſſion and Hoſtility againſt the Britiſh Government, and from any Invaſions of the Rights of our Allies.

For the accompliſhment of this arrangement, the Commander in Chief was inſtructed to ſignify to Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, either by Letter or through the Channel of Vaqueels, whom Holkar might be invited to Diſpatch, that the Britiſh Government, entertained the moſt amicable diſpoſition towards him, and harboured no intention of proſecuting Hoſtilities againſt him, unleſs compelled to that extremity by acts of aggreſſion on his part againſt the Britiſh Government or any of its Allies; that the Britiſh Government was pledged by the obligation of its engagements, with various Chiefs and States in Hindoſtan, to guarantee them againſt all exactions and demands unfounded in juſtice; that we did not admit his Claim to tribute of any denomination upon thoſe Chiefs or States founded upon the pretenſions of the Holkar Family,* and that we ſhould therefore be compelled to reſiſt any ſuch demands on the part of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar; that with the conſent of His Highneſs the Peiſhwah, the Britiſh Government would be diſpoſed to arbitrate the differences ſubſiſting between Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, and Caſhee Rao Holkar, and to adjuſt the Claims of the ſeveral Branches of the Family, on the principles of equity, and juſtice; that we were deſirous of preſerving Peace with Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, and that we would abſtain from any unſolicited interference in his concerns beyond the limits required for the protection and ſecurity of the Rights and Territories of our Allies;

* Jeſwunt Rao Holkar can advance no Claims upon thoſe States which are not founded upon thoſe of Caſhee Rao Holkar, the legitimate Heir and Succeſſor of Tuckojee Holkar. The Claims of the late Tuckojee Holkar for annual tribute from Chiefs and States in Hindoſtan, are founded upon the pretenſions of the Peiſhwah, and the adjuſtment of ſuch Claims would have formed a proper ſubject of conſideration in the general ſettlement, which would have been the natural conſequence of the concluſion of Peace in Hindoſtan and the Dekan.

and

and that we merely required that he ſhould manifeſt a ſimilar conduct, by abſtaining from all meaſures and operations of a contrary tendency, by withdrawing his Troops from any poſition, which they might at that time occupy of a menacing aſpect to the Britiſh Government, or to our Allies, and by withholding all demands on the States or Chieftains with which the Britiſh Government was in Alliance; adding, that if Jeſwunt Rao Holkar ſhould advance any Claims on thoſe States in his individual Capacity, the Britiſh Government would be diſpoſed to arbitrate all ſuch Claims on principles of equity and juſtice.

The Commander in Chief was deſired to exerciſe his diſcretion with regard to the degree of ſecurity which the Britiſh Government might poſſeſs under Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's acquieſcence in the terms of the propoſed arrangement; and the Commander in Chief was alſo authorized to employ the Britiſh Forces againſt Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, if the views of that Chieftain ſhould appear to be evidently Hoſtile.

Thoſe Inſtructions were communicated to the Honorable Major General Welleſley, with directions to carry them into effect in the event of his poſition becoming approximated to that of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar to ſuch a degree, as to render his communication with that Chieftain more practicable and convenient than the Commander in Chief's.

In conformity to theſe Inſtructions, the Commander in Chief addreſſed a Letter to Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, on the 29th January 1804, ſtating generally the terms on which the Britiſh Government was diſpoſed to leave him in the unmoleſted exerciſe of his authority, and requiring him as a proof of the ſincerity of his amicable profeſſions, to withdraw his Army from the menacing poſition which it then occupied, to retire within his own Territories, and to abſtain from the exaction of any Tribute from the Allies of the Britiſh Government. 29th January.

The

The Commander in Chief alſo invited Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, to diſpatch Vaqueels to his Camp, for the purpoſe of making known his wiſhes, and of effecting an amicable arrangement on the Baſis of the Governor General's Propoſitions. The Commander in Chief at the ſame time advanced with his Army to Hindown, a poſition which commands the principal Roads leading to the Company's Territories, and whence the Britiſh Army could move with eaſe in whatever direction the movements of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's Predatory Troops might render neceſſary.

27th February. On the 27th of February 1804, the Commander in Chief received Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's Reply to the Letter which His Excellency addreſſed to that Chief under the Inſtructions of the Governor General. It was expreſſed in terms which appeared to indicate a wiſh on the part of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, to accede to the Commander in Chief's Propoſitions, and contained a promiſe to withdraw his Troops from the menacing poſition which they occupied. Jeſwunt Rao Holkar alſo announced his intention of diſpatching a Vaqueel to the Britiſh Camp.

At different periods of the Negotiation, Letters addreſſed by Jeſwunt Rao Holkar to Allies and Subjects of the Britiſh Government were intercepted by the Commander in Chief. Thoſe Letters contained proofs of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's endeavours to excite thoſe perſons to revolt againſt the Britiſh Government, and ſtated his intention to diſpatch Forces for the purpoſe of ravaging the Territories of the Company. Copies of the intercepted Correſpondence were tranſmitted to the Secret Committee, in the Letter from the Governor General in Council, under date the 15th of June 1804.

In reply to the Letter of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, the Commander in Chief repeated his amicable aſſurances, and urged Holkar to carry into effect the reſolution which he had avowed of retiring within the limits of his uſurped Dominion. The Com-

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mander in Chief alſo intimated to Holkar his knowledge of the Correſpondence which had been detected, and warned him of the danger of ſuch a Proceeding.

On the 16th of March, two Vaqueels from Jeſwunt Rao Holkar arrived in the Britiſh Camp, and on the 18th of that Month, held a Conference with His Excellency the Commander in Chief. It appeared that the Vaqueels poſſeſſed no Powers to conclude any arrangement, but were ſimply instructed to ſtate the Propoſitions of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, and to acquaint him with the terms which might be offered by the Commander in Chief. The demands which the Vaqueels brought forward in the name of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, at this Conference, were

16th March, Vakeels from Holkar arrive in the Commander in Chief's Camp.

18th March Conference.

1ſt. "That he ſhould be permitted to collect the Choute agreeably to the cuſtom of his Anceſtors."

2dly. "That the ancient Poſſeſſions formerly held by the Family, ſuch as Etawah *(a)* &c. twelve Pergunnahs in the Doab *(b)*, and a Pergunnah in Bundelcund, *(c)* ſhould be ceded to him."

3dly. "That the Country of Hurriana, which was formerly in the poſſeſſion of the Family, ſhould be given to him."

4thly. "That the Country then in his poſſeſſion, ſhould be guaranteed to him, and a Treaty ſhould be concluded with him on the ſame terms as that with Scindiah."

Theſe demands were of a nature ſo extravagant, and in every point of view, ſo entirely inadmiſſible, that they were poſitively rejected by the Commander in Chief, who expreſſed his ſurprize at the Conduct of Holkar, in propoſing terms utterly incompatible with the Propoſitions of the Commander in Chief, and inconſiſtent with the tenor and apparent Spirit of his late Communications.

(*a*) Etawah formed part of [the] Poſſeſſions of the Company p[re]viouſly to the War with the C[on]federate Marhatta Chieftain[s] and was ceded to the Comp[any] by the Nawaub Vizier, un[der] the Treaty of Lucnow 1801.
(*b*) Doab of the Jumna and [the] Ganges.
(*c*) A great part of Bundelc[und] belonged to the Peiſhwah, [and] the remainder to independa[nt] Chieftains, or to Feudatorie[s of] the Peiſhwah. Conſiderabl[e] Ceſſions have been made in [the] Province of Bundelcund to [the] Britiſh government by th[e] Peiſhwah, under an arrangem[ent] propoſed by, and concluded [with] His Highneſs, ſince the Tr[eaty] of Baſſeen.

 The

29th January.

The Commander in Chief referred the Vaqueels to his former Letters to Holkar, containing the terms on which His Excellency was authorized to conclude an arrangement with Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, and required as a Preliminary to any Negotiation, Holkar's immediate return within his own Territories. The Commander in Chief directed the attention of the Vaqueels, to the promiſe expreſſed in Holkar's Letter to the Commander in Chief, that he would withdraw his Troops from their actual poſition, and aſked the Vaqueels if he might depend on the performance of that promiſe. They replied in explicit terms, that Holkar would not conſider that promiſe to be binding, unleſs the demands now brought forward by the Vaqueels ſhould be complied with. The whole of the Converſation on the part of the Vaqueels during this Conference, was diſtinguiſhed by the moſt offenſive ſpirit of arrogance and haughtineſs. They appeared to entertain an expectation of inducing the Commander in Chief to accede to their demands by an exaggerated deſcription of Holkar's Military Power and Reſources, and by inſinuating, that Holkar, while ſoliciting the Commander in Chief's compliance with his demands, poſſeſſed ample means of enforcing them.

Received 27th February 1804.

After the Conference was concluded, the Vaqueels conveyed an intimation to the Commander in Chief, that although the demands which they had brought forward, were conformable to their Inſtructions, they were authorized to recede from thoſe demands, and to accept on the part of Holkar any proviſion in Lands or Money, which the Britiſh Government ſhould think proper to aſſign to him. The Commander in Chief replied to this Propoſal, by referring to his former propoſition, and by again requiring as an indiſpenſible Preliminary to any Negotiation, the immediate return of Holkar, within his own Poſſeſſions.

Vaqueels return to the Camp of Holkar, with a Letter from the Commander in Chief to Holkar.

Shortly after this Conference, the Vaqueels quitted the Britiſh Camp, on their return to that of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar.

Previous

Previously to their departure, the Commander in Chief delivered to them a Letter, addressed to Jeswunt Rao Holkar, repeating once more the terms on which Jeswunt Rao Holkar might remain at Peace, and desiring him to send to the British Camp, a person in his confidence, vested with sufficient Powers to conclude an arrangement with the British Government.

While, the Negotiation with Jeswunt Rao Holkar was depending, the Governor General received a Copy of a Letter addressed to the Honorable Major General Wellesley, by Jeswunt Rao Holkar, apparently written at the commencement of the Month of February, 1804, in which Jeswunt Rao Holkar distinctly demands the Cession of certain Provinces in the Dekan, (stated by him to be the original Property of the Family of Holkar,) as the condition of Peace; adding in terms of insulting menace, that in the event of War, although unable to oppose the British Artillery in the Field, " Countries of many hundred Coss, should be over- " run, and plundered, and burnt; that he (meaning the Comman- " der in Chief) should not have leisure to breathe for a mo- " ment, and that Calamities would fall on Lacs of human beings " in continued War, by the attacks of his (Holkar's) Army, " which overwhelms like the waves of the Sea. Letter from Holkar to General Wellesley, February 1804.

The insolent and hostile declarations contained in that Letter, combined with the equivocal conduct of Holkar in his Negotiation with the Commander in Chief, and his detected attempts to create Rebellion within the Company's Provinces, appeared to require the immediate adoption of measures of extremity against that Chieftain.

The Governor General however deemed it advisable to await the result of the Negotiation which the Commander in Chief had been directed to commence.

On the 4th of April 1804, the Commander in Chief received 4th April 1804. Commander in

the

Chief receives the reply of Holkar to his Letter transmitted by Holkar's Vaqueels.

the reply of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, to the Letter which His Excellency had tranſmitted by the Vaqueels of that Chieftain.

In this Letter, Jeſwunt Rao Holkar evaded an Anſwer to the Propoſitions, which had been renewed in the Letter from the Commander in Chief, and required from His Excellency, a communication of the leading Articles of the propoſed Arrangement between Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, and the Britiſh Government, previouſly to his diſpatching a Confidential Agent to the Britiſh Camp.

A Letter was at the ſame time received from Bhowanee Shunker, the Principal Servant of Jeſwunt Rao Holker, addreſſed to Captain Gardiner, (an Officer who had formerly been in the Service of Holkar, ſubſequently in that of the Rajah of Jeynagur, and had recently joined the Britiſh Camp, and had been employed by the Commander in Chief in the Negotiation with Holkar.) In that Letter, Bhowanee Shunker renewed the demands which had been formerly brought forward by the Vaqueels of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, and had been decidedly rejected by the Commander in Chief.

Reply of the Commander in Chief to Holkar's Letter received 4th April 1804.

In reply to the Letter from Holkar, received on the 4th April 1804, the Commander in Chief recalled the attention of that Chieftain, to the indulgence and forbearance manifeſted towards him by the Britiſh Government, and exhorted him to adopt the only line of conduct conſiſtent with his true Intereſts, and with the preſervation of Peace with the Britiſh Government.

Holkar on the 4th April at Ajmere.

At the period of the Commander in Chief's receipt of the letters from Holkar and his Miniſter Bhowanee Shunker, above referred to, Jeſwunt Rao Holkar was in Ajmere, a Province belonging to Dowlut Rao Scindiah, to which quarter he had marched ſome time before, (oſtenſibly for the purpoſes of Devotion,) having aſſured the Commander in Chief of his intention to proceed from thence to his own Territories.

Holkar

Holkar levied considerable contributions in Ajmere, and attempted, though without Success, to obtain possession of the Fort. A considerable part of his Force, however, remained on the Frontier of Jeynagur, after having committed depredations on the Territory of the Rajah. This circumstance, combined with the tenor of the Letters of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and Bhowanee Shunker, with the renewal of those extravagant and inadmissible demands which had already been positively rejected by the Commander in Chief, and the evasive and deceitful conduct of Jeswunt Rao Holkar throughout his Negotiation with the Commander in Chief, precluded all expectation of effecting any Pacific Arrangement with Jeswunt Rao Holkar, on terms compatible with the Security of the British Interests, and those of our Allies, or with the honor and dignity of the British Government.

It will be proper in this place to suspend the Narration of the Proceedings of the British Government with relation to Holkar, for the purpose of stating the Transactions of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and Jeswunt Rao Holkar, with respect to each other since the conclusion of the Peace.

Transactions between Dowlut Rao Scindiah and Holkar, subsequently to the conclusion of Peace.

On the 5th February 1804, a Vaqueel dispatched by Holkar had arrived in the Camp of Dowlut Rao Scindiah. The Minister of Scindiah intimated to the Acting Resident, Major Malcolm, that the Principal Object of the Mission of Holkar's Vaqueel, was to engage Scindiah to accommodate his differences with Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and *unite in an attack on the British Possessions.* The Minister stated, that Scindiah had signified his refusal to engage in the proposed measure in the most positive terms; adding, that even if he were inclined to violate his faith with the British Government, the Character of Holkar, and the experience which Scindiah had acquired of his utter disregard of the most solemn Engagements, would effectually prevent him from forming any connection with that Chieftain. The Minister added, that Scindiah had declared to Holkar's Vaqueel, that he had no inclination to attack

5th February.

Holkar, provided he would retire within his own Territory, and abstain from committing acts of Hostility against Scindiah, and his Dependants.

Adverting to the enmity subsisting between Dowlut Rao Scindiah and Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and to the solicitude of Dowlut Rao Scindiah to induce the British Government to adopt measures of extremity against Jeswunt Rao Holkar, the assertions of the Durbar of Scindiah, with respect to the Proceedings of Holkar, must be received with distrust. No doubt however can exist of the truth of those assertions, the conduct of Holkar being entirely consistent with such a project of combined Hostility against the British Government.

Dowlut Rao Scindiah being sensible of his inability to oppose a successful resistance to the arms of Holkar, and being apprehensive, that Jeswunt Rao Holkar would take advantage of the reduced condition of Scindiah's Power and Resources to prosecute Hostilities against him, deemed it advisable to adopt measures, both with a view to effect an accommodation with Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and to obtain authentic and early information of that Chieftain's real views and designs. Accordingly Dowlut Rao Scindiah dispatched a Vaqueel to the Camp of Jeswunt Rao Holkar. That Vaqueel was instructed to apprize Jeswunt Rao Holkar, that Dowlut Rao Scindiah was disposed to overlook his past conduct, and to maintain with him the relations of Amity and Peace, provided that Jeswunt Rao Holkar would in future refrain from Plundering Scindiah's Territories, and those of his Tributaries; but that Holkar's disregard of that amicable proposition, and the repetition of his outrages against the Territories of Scindiah, or of his Tributaries, would compell Dowlut Rao Scindiah to resort to Arms. The Vaqueel was as the same time directed to obtain the most accurate information of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's designs, and to transmit the intelligence of his Proceedings.

On

On the 3d of March 1804, Scindiah's Vaqueel arrived in Holkar's Camp. 3d March.

The Vaqueel was received with every mark of peculiar diſtinction, and was ſoon after admitted to a private Conference. At that Conference, (as it was reported by Scindiah's Miniſters to the Acting Reſident,) Jeſwunt Rao Holkar diſtinctly declared *his intention to direct his Predatory Forces againſt the Britiſh Poſſeſſions.*

The Vaqueel having expoſtulated with Holkar, on his attack upon Dowlut Rao Scindiah's Fortreſs of Ajmere, Holkar attempted to juſtify his conduct on that occaſion, by declaring, that the Rajah of Jodepoor, (with whom he intended to leave his family, *when he commenced his Operations againſt the Engliſh,*) would not conſent to the terms which he had propoſed, unleſs he firſt placed the Fort and Province of Ajmere in his Poſſeſſion; and he hoped that Scindiah would excuſe a meaſure, which neceſſity compelled him to purſue, and which was adopted ſolely with a view to "enable him to *proſecute a War,*" (meaning a War againſt the Company) "*which involved the Independance of the "Marhatta Empire.*"

The Miniſter of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, accompanied this Report to Major Malcolm, of the Negotiations of Scindiah's Vaqueels at the Camp of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, with the communication of a Paper, which they ſtated to have been received from the Vaqueel of Scindiah at Nagpoor, containing the concurrent report of Meſſengers, (diſpatched for Intelligence to the Camp of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar,) with reſpect to the declared intention of that Chieftain to carry on a predatory War againſt the Britiſh Poſſeſſions.

Theſe combined facts demonſtrate, that ſuch of the poſſeſſions of the Company, and of our Allies, as might be acceſſible

to the Troops of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, were the immediate objects of his predatory designs; but even the amicable disposition of Holkar would not have afforded to the British Government, or to its Allies, any Security against the Predatory Incursions of that Chieftain's Forces. The charges of Holkar's numerous Troops greatly exceeded the precarious Resources of his Usurped Dominion, and had hitherto been defrayed by the profits of indiscriminate Plunder; the continuance of the same system of predatory Warfare, (directed against such Territories, as were most accessible, and had not yet been desolated,) afforded to his tumultuous Followers, the only prospect of relief from the distress to which they were exposed by the inability of Holkar to provide for their subsistence*.

1800, 1801, and 1802.

On Holkar's advance to Poonah in 1802.

See Notes on Marhatta Affairs Appendix A.

The scarcity occasioned by the unusual deficiency of Rain, during the Season of 1803, the Operations of the contending Marhatta Armies antecedent to the conclusion of the Treaty of Basseen, and the subsequent Depredations of the Troops of Holkar, had spread Desolation over the greater part of the Dekan, and of the Southern Provinces of Hindostan; Holkar's Predatory Force therefore must shortly have been compelled for Subsistence, to violate the Territories of the British Government, or of States for whose defence the British Government was bound to provide.

The Plunder of the opulent City of Jeynagur, which would probably have been the first object of his depredations, would have afforded to Holkar, a great accession of pecuniary Resource; would have enabled him to retain a formidable Force; and would consequently have augmented his means of Plunder and Devastation: and the employment of our Military Force, for the suppression of Holkar's Predatory Operations would ultimately

* It is a well known fact, that when Holkar was at Poonah in 1802, he was employed in the collection of Documents, to enforce the claims of the Government of Poonah upon the Nizam; and that every discontented Pretender of every description from the Territories of the Company, or from those of their Allies, was received with distinction, and encouraged to hope for the assistance of Holkar's Armies, in enforcing his pretended claims to portions of those Territories.

have

have become indiſpenſibly neceſſary, under circumſtances of augmented inconvenience, difficulty, and expenſe.

The recent Peace with Dowlut Rao Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar deprived of Employment numerous Bands of irregular Troops; Perſons of that deſcription would either have been encouraged by the hope of Plunder, or impelled by the neceſſity of obtaining ſubſiſtence to unite with Holkar in the plunder of the Countries towards which he might direct his force. Under theſe circumſtances, it would have been indiſpenſibly neceſſary either to have maintained our Army in a ſtate of inactivity in the Field upon a ſcale of Expence not inferior to that which would have attended the moſt active Operations of War, or to have expoſed the Territories of the Britiſh Government and thoſe of our Allies, to the certain ravages of Holkar's Troops, until the Army could again be placed, (at a ſtill more burthenſome expence) in a Condition to repel their incurſions.

Theſe facts and conſiderations ſufficiently demonſtrate, that the exiſtence of the horde of Freebooters, which Holkar had collected, was hazardous to the tranquility of the Britiſh Poſſeſſions and thoſe of its Allies; and that the continued forbearance of the Britiſh Government was calculated to encourage his predatory deſigns, to augment his means of carrying them into effect within the limits of our own Poſſeſſions, and to involve the Britiſh Government in great additional Expence. The reduction of that predatory Power therefore was manifeſtly a meaſure not only of juſt Policy and neceſſary Security, but of ultimate œconomy with reference to the Finances of the Honorable Company.

The Governor General therefore on the receipt of the intelligence of the reſult of the diſcuſſions between His Excellency the Commander in Chief and Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, iſſued orders to the Commander in Chief and to Major General Welleſley, under date the 16th April 1804, for the immediate commencement

Inſtructions from the Governor General to the Commander in Chief, and to Major General Welleſley, to commence Hoſtilities, 16th April 1804.

mencement of hostile Operations against Holkar in Hindostan and the Dekan. The Governor General at the same time notified this determination to Major Malcolm, and directed that Officer to apprize Scindiah of His Excellency's resolution.

This is the Letter, which states "*that Countries of many coss*," &c. written about the month of February 1804.

Preparations made by Major General Wellesley in the Dekan, on the receipt of Holkar's menacing Letter written about the Month of February 1804.

On the receipt by Major General Wellesley of the Letter addressed by Holkar to that Officer, referred to in a preceding Paragaph of these Notes, Major General Wellesley judging from the tenor of that letter, and from the advices which he had received of the Proceedings of Jeswunt Rao Holkar in Hindostan, that the Governor General would deem it necessary to direct the immediate prosecution of Hostilities against that Freebooter, thought it advisable to adopt without delay such measures, as should enable him to afford the most effectual support to the Operations which might be commenced under the orders of the Governor General by the Commander in Chief from Hindostan. The principal Possessions occupied by the Partisans of Jeswunt Rao Holkar under that Usurper's Authority in the Dekan, were the Fort and Territory of Chandore*, and the Forts of Dhoorb † and Galna ‡. Jeswunt Rao Holkar's Partisans also possessed some Territory in Candeish, and a few Districts § intermixed with the Territories of His Highness the Nizam—The Capture of the Forts of Chandore and Galna would deprive Holkar of all those Possessions. The Siege of these Forts therefore was the primary Object to which the Operations of the British Army in the Dekan was to be directed. The State of the Country however between Poonah and Chandore, which was suffering under the calamity of a severe scarcity, presented serious obstacles to the advance of an Army in that direction; and Major General Wellesley was apprehensive, that unless the commencement of Hostilities was postponed until the Rainy Season, he

* Chandore, a Fortress about one hundred and thirty Miles North of Poonah.

† Dhoorb, about twenty Miles West by North from Chandore on the same range of Hills.

‡ Galna, a Hill Fort thirty-five Miles North North East of Chandore, and eighty-five Miles from Aurungabad.

§ They consisted of the District of Umber, situated between Jalnapore, Aurungabad, and the Godavery; and half of the District of Sevigaon, South of the Godavery River.

might

might not be able to conduct active Operations againſt Holkar's Poſſeſſions in the Dekan.—Major General Welleſley however proceeded to place the Troops* under his immediate Command in a ſtate of equipment for active ſervice.

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* The Troops under Major General Welleſley at this period of time conſiſted of the following Corps of Cavalry, His Majeſty's 19th Dragoons, and 5 Regiments of Native Cavalry. Infantry, His Majeſty's 74th, 78th, and 94th Regiments, and 16 Battalions of Sepoys, with a due proportion of Artillery, Pioneers, &c. &c.

The diſpoſition of this Force on the 23d April 1804, was as follows:

PEISHWAH'S TERRITORIES.

At Poonah—Cavalry, His Majeſty's 19th Dragoons, and 3 Regiments of Native Cavalry. Infantry, His Majeſty's 74th and 78th Regiments, and 7 Battalions of Sepoys. 3/

At Admednuggur, one Battalion of Sepoys.

Total in the Peiſhwah's Territories:—one Regiment of European, and three Regiments of Native Cavalry—two Regiments of European, and eight Battalions of Native Infantry, excluſive of Artillery, Pioneers, &c. &c.

TERRITORIES OF THE SOUBAHDAR OF THE DEKAN.

At Jaffeerabad, under Lieutenant Colonel Haliburton: 2 Regiments of Native Cavalry. Infantry, His Majeſty's 94th Regiment, and 4 Battalions of Sepoys.

At Omrautty in Berar proper, 2 Battalions of Sepoys.

At Hyderabad, 2 Battalions of Sepoys.

Total in the Territories of the Soubahdar of the Dekan:—2 Regiments of Native Cavalry, 1 Regiment of European, and 8 Battalions of Native Infantry, beſides Artillery, &c.

Grand Total, 1 Regiment of European, and 5 of Native Cavalry; 3 Regiments of European, and 16 Battalions of Native Infantry, excluſive of Artillery, Pioneers, &c.

On the 24th June 1804, Major General Welleſley, (having received Inſtructions from the Governor General to proceed to Fort William on the Public Service, to make a proper diſtribution of the Troops in the Dekan, and to aboliſh all Extra and unneceſſary Charges, and Eſtabliſhments), Major General Welleſley reſigned the general Political and Military Powers, confided to him under the Governor General's Inſtructions of the 26th June 1803, and corrected the following movements of the Troops, under his Command. The ſtate of the Country at this period of time was ſuch, that it was impoſſible to carry on any Military Operation in the Dekan.

The 19th Dragoons, 1 Regiment of Native Cavalry, and 2 Regiments of Sepoys, with a due proportion of Artillery, to return to the Territories of Fort St. George. The 78th Regiment to proceed to Bombay, and its place to be ſupplied by a Battalion of Native Infantry.

The 2 Battalions of Sepoys at Hyderabad to return within the limits of the Territories ſubject to the Government of Fort St. George; 2 Battalions to proceed to Hyderabad from the Corps under Lieutenant Colonel Haliburton at Jaffeerabad; and the 2 Battalions at Omrautty, to join Lieutenant Colonel Haliburton at Jaffeerabad.

By this arrangement, the diſpoſeable Force in the Dekan in June 1804, amounted to 2 Regiments of European Infantry, (the 74th and 94th) 4 Regiments of Native Cavalry, and 13 Battalions of Sepoys.

The diſpoſition of this Force made by Major General Welleſley with a view to hoſtilities againſt Holkar, was as follows:

Principal Corps to aſſemble at Aurungabad, under the general Command of Lieutenant Colonel Wallace, of His Majeſty's 19th Dragoons, and to be employed in active operations againſt the Power and Reſources of Holkar; 4 Regiments of Native Cavalry, 2 Regiments of European Infantry, (the 74th and 94th) and 6 Battalions of Sepoys, with a Battering Train and a proportion of Artillery and Pioneers, leaving a Reſerve at Poonah of 4 Battalions of Sepoys, at Hyderabad of 2 Battalions, and a Garriſon of 1 Battalion in Ahmednuggur.

Major General Wellesley was of opinion, that considerable effect might be produced by the advance of the British Troops in Guzerat against the Possessions of Holkar in Malwa; and Major General Wellesley accordingly adopted immediate measures for reinforcing the Troops in that Quarter, with three Battalions of Native Infantry. The probability that it might be the determination of the Governor General to station in Guzerat, the Force to be subsidized by Dowlut Rao Scindiah according to the Stipulations of the Defensive Alliance, operated as a further inducement to General Wellesley to reinforce the Troops in Guzerat, which after the addition above stated, amounted to two Regiments of European Infantry, and six Battalions of Native Infantry, one Battalion of which was of the strength of one thousand and six hundred Men.

Instructions from Major General Wellesley under date the 7th May 1804, forming Appendix C. to Part Third of Appendix to the Notes on Marhatta affairs. Arrangements adopted by General Wellesley on receipt of the Governor General's instructions of the 16th April 1804.

On the receipt of the Instructions of the Governor General, under date the 16th April 1804, Major General Wellesley issued immediate Instructions to Colonel Murray, Commanding the British Troops in Guzerat, for the guidance of his conduct in the Operations which General Wellesley directed Colonel Murray to adopt without delay against Holkar's Possessions in Malwa.

Major General Wellesley at the same time directed the Resident at the Court of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, to require Dowlut Rao Scindiah to employ his Arms without delay in the reduction of such parts of the Possessions of Holkar as might be accessible to Scindiah's Troops. The Resident was also directed to desire that Scindiah would dispatch an Officer on his part to join the Army under the Command of Colonel Murray, for the purpose of procuring Supplies for the use of the Army and of taking charge of any Districts Captured from Holkar, which Colonel Murray might think proper to deliver to his charge. The Resident with Dowlut Rao Scindiah was also apprized of General Wellesley's opinion, that a Detachment of British Troops should join Scindiah's Army, and was desired to call on Scindiah to provide Battering Guns for the eventual use of Colonel Murray's Army.

Dowlut

Dowlut Rao Scindiah had received the notification of the Governor General's resolution to reduce Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and of His Excellency's intention with respect to the future division of the Territory under the usurped authority of Holkar, (as stated in the Instructions to the Acting Resident with Scindiah, under date the 16th April 1804,) with every demonstration of satisfaction. Scindiah promised to employ every exertion to co-operate effectually with the British Troops against Holkar, and after some discussion with the Resident Mr. Webbe *, consented to adopt the measures recommended by Major General Wellesley.

Proceedings of the Commander in Chief during the Negotiation with Holkar.

During the Negotiation with Jeswunt Rao Holkar, the Commander in Chief had continued to advance slowly towards the Territory of the Rajah of Jeynagur for the combined purpose of accelerating the progress of the Negotiation with Holkar, of protecting the Country of Jeynagur from any hostile attempt on the part of Holkar, and of more effectually protecting the Dominions of the British Government, and of our Allies, against the Predatory Incursions of any Bodies of Troops in the direction of the Jumna.

A Detachment of considerable strength under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Ball, occupied a position near Canoon, a Town situated about ninety miles South West of Delhi, which was calculated effectually to oppose the attempts of any Body of Troops to penetrate in that direction, into the recently occupied Possessions of the British Government.

Previously to the receipt of the Governor General's Instructions of the 16th of April 1804, the Commander in Chief had judged it to be expedient to adopt some arrangement calculated to arrest the

* The conduct of Mr. Webbe, at the Court of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, corresponded with the distinguished Services, which that able, and zealous Public Officer had rendered to his Country in India, on every other occasion. Mr. Webbe died on the 9th November 1804; Vide Calcutta Gazette of the 6th of December 1803, page 5, of Part Second of Appendix G. to the Notes on Marhatta Affairs.

Holkar returns from Ajmere previously to the receipt by the Commander in Chief of the Governor General's Instructions of the 16th April 1804, and menaces Jeypoor.

progress of the depredations, which Holkar (returning from Ajmere,) had actually commenced within the Territories of the Rajah of Jeynagur, where he occupied a position which menaced the Security of the Capital of that Province. Holkar had previously dispatched his Guns towards Malwa, but remained at the head of a considerable Body of Horse. With a view to protect the City of Jeynagur, and to give confidence to the Government and Troops of the Rajah, the Commander in Chief formed a Detachment of three Battalions of Native Infantry, under the Command of the Honorable Lieutenant Colonel Monson, of His Majesty's 76th Regiment, which marched towards Jeynagur, on the 18th of April. The March of the Detachment was regulated in such a manner as to enable the Commander in Chief eventually to join it in one forced march with his whole Army. On the 21st of April, the Detachment under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Monson, arrived in the vicinity of Jeynagur. The Detachment was accompanied by an Officer dispatched by the Commander in Chief to confer personally with the Rajah of Jeynagur, on the means of opposing the designs of Holkar, and to persuade the Rajah to adopt the most vigorous and decisive measures towards the accomplishment of that object. The march of that Detachment to Jeynagur, immediately compelled Holkar, to retreat. On the Morning of the 23d of April, that Chieftain suddenly retired from his position within the Territory of Jeynagur, and commenced his march with great precipitation to the Southward. Previously to his retreat, Holkar's Troops plundered a considerable Village in the vicinity of his position, belonging to the Rajah of Jeynagur. Holkar was followed in his retreat by parties of Hindostanee Horse, under the Command of European Officers, who had been detached by the Commander in Chief for the purpose of observing Holkar's motions, and of harrassing his Troops on their march.

Detachment formed under Lieutenant Colonel Monson for the protection of Jeypoor 18th April.

21st April.

23d April, Holkar retreats.

A short halt made by Holkar of two days having induced the Commander in Chief to suspect, that Holkar's retreat might be

intended

intended as a feint, General Lake thought it proper to advance with his Army, directing the Detachment under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Monſon, to precede the main Army with the utmoſt expedition. On the approach of the Britiſh Troops however, Holkar reſumed his flight with the utmoſt precipitation, and with every appearance of apprehenſion and alarm. The Commander in Chief advances upon Holkar, who reſumes his flight.

Holkar continued his retreat with the utmoſt celerity, until he arrived in the vicinity of Kotah, at which place he halted, the rapidity of his flight having placed him at ſo great a diſtance from the Britiſh Troops, as to relieve him from the apprehenſion of any immediate attack. The parties of Hindoſtanee Horſe, which had been detached by the Commander in Chief, continued to accompany his retreat, and had opportunities of engaging Parties of his Troops. Regular information was received by the Commander in Chief, from the Officers Commanding the Hindoſtanee Horſe, employed in the purſuit of Holkar, which deſcribed the ſituation of that Chieftain, during his flight to be in the utmoſt degree wretched and diſtreſſed. The Countries through which he paſſed had been nearly deſolated by his former Outrages, and afforded a ſcanty ſubſiſtence for his Troops, of whom great numbers deſerted.

After Holkar's flight, the Commander in Chief on the 8th May received a Letter from that Chieftain, renewing proteſtations of Friendſhip, and propoſing to diſpatch a Vaqueel to the Commander in Chief. Jeſwunt Rao Holkar however, having declined, until the Commander in Chief's advance, to comply with the conditions which the Commander in Chief had ſo repeatedly declared to be an indiſpenſable preliminary to any arrangement between that Chieftain and the Britiſh Government, the Commander in Chief on the 9th May, replied to this overture, by referring to the Propoſitions which he had originally offered to Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's acceptance. 8th May. 9th May.

The

Detachment formed under Lieutenant Colonel Don to attack the Fort of Rampoora, ſituated about 70 miles North Eaſt of Kotah.

The Commander in Chief continued to march for ſome days, in the direction of Holkar's flight, the Detachment under Lieutenant Colonel Monſon, ſtill continuing in advance. His Excellency propoſed to attack the Fort of Rampoora belonging to Holkar, the occupation of which by the Britiſh Troops, would deprive that Chieftain of his Poſſeſſions in that quarter of India. For this Service, His Excellency detached a Force conſiſting of three Battalions of Native Infantry, one Regiment of Native Cavalry, and a proportion of heavy Ordnance, and Field Artillery, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Don. The Fort of Rampoora was aſſaulted by a Party of the Troops, under Lieutenant Colonel Don, on the 16th of May, and carried with the greateſt gallantry and rapidity. The Diſpatch from the Commander in Chief, of which a printed Copy forms a number of the Appendix, contains an account of the Aſſault and Capture of Rampoora, which reflects the higheſt honor on the Officers and Troops, who were engaged on that Service.

Aſſault and Capture of Rampoora, 16th May 1804

Vide Appendix D. Page 161.

The rapid Flight of Holkar, and his diſtance from the Army of the Commander in Chief, and from the Detachment under Lieutenant Colonel Monſon, rendered it highly improbable, that any Force acting from Hindoſtan, would be able to bring Holkar to action. The improbability of Holkar's return to the upper parts of Hindoſtan, combined with the advices which the Commander in Chief had received of the forward ſtate of preparations in Guzerat, and the conviction that the Operations of the Britiſh Troops in that quarter, in concert with thoſe of Scindiah, afforded during the exiſting Seaſon, the only proſpect of making an effectual impreſſion on the Territories of Holkar, appeared to render it expedient to withdraw the main Body of the Britiſh Army, from the advanced poſition which it occupied, and to confine the plan of Operations on the ſide of Hindoſtan, to the adoption of meaſures for the effectual excluſion of Holkar from that quarter.

May. The hot winds had commenced with the utmoſt violence in Hindoſtan.

With

With this view, His Excellency the Commander in Chief directed Lieutenant Colonel Monfon to form fuch a difpofition of his Force, as fhould completely obftruct the return of Holkar in that direction. The Force under Lieutenant Colonel Monfon appeared to be fully equal to any, which it was probable that Holkar would be able to oppofe to it, before the Seafon for more Active Operations fhould arrive. The Poffeffion of Rampoora and of the Territories of Holkar, which depended on that Fort, alfo contributed to oppofe any attempt of that Chieftain, to return towards the pofition from which he had fled.

Lieutenant Colonel Monfon ordered to occupy a pofition calculated to obftruct Holkar's return to Hindoftan.

The Commander in Chief after completing thefe arrangements, returned towards the Britifh poffeffions for the purpofe of cantoning the Troops at their ufual Stations, with fuch changes of pofition as the ftate of the newly acquired Poffeffions might demand. Jefwunt Rao Holkar continued his retreat, (followed by the irregular Cavalry, which the Commander in Chief had detached for the purpofe of harraffing him,) while the Detachment under Lieutenant Colonel Monfon, occupied a pofition, calculated to preclude the return of Jefwunt Rao Holkar into Hindoftan.

The Commander in Chief's Army returns to Cantonments.

Holkar continues his retreat.

The Official Gazettes, (publifhed at Calcutta, under the authority of the Governor General,) from this period of time, contain an ample detail of the Military Operations in Hindoftan and the Dekan, fubfequently to the Commander in Chief's return, to the Cantonments of the Britifh Army, in the Month of May 1804; and afford every degree of information which it is poffible at prefent to furnifh relative to thofe tranfactions. It will be fufficient therefore to refer to the Calcutta Gazettes, forming Appendix D, of Part Third of Appendix to the Notes on Marhatta Affairs.

Vide Appendix D. of Part Third, of Appendix to the Notes on Marhatta Affair.

The conduct and operations of the feveral Detachments, in the early period of the Campaign againft Holkar, previoufly to the Commander in Chief's march from Cawnpore in the month of September 1804, will hereafter require further explanation. The

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diftance.

distance of the scene of Action, and the necessity of accelerating the operations of the main Body of the Army, have hitherto precluded the possibility of completing any satisfactory investigation of the movements of the Corps acting in the Provinces of of Bundelcund and of Malwa. The prospect of an early termination of the War affords a reasonable expectation of completing these necessary enquiries, previously to the close of the approaching Season, at which period of time every effort will be employed to submit all the details connected with such transactions, as may now appear to be imperfectly related, either to the Honorable Court of Directors, or to their Secret Committee.

The general result however of the Military operations has been, that Jeswunt Rao Holkar has been compelled to yield to the superiority of British skill, valor, activity, and discipline, and has experienced "the perils," which the Governor General in his Letter to the Commander in Chief, under date the 17th January 1804, stated, would be the consequence of Holkar's entering into "a rash contest with the British Arms;" while the defeat of his Armies*, the Capture of his Guns†, Forts‡, and Territories, and the entire

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* At Deeg on the 13th November, by the Army under Major General Fraser; and at Futteghur on the 17th November 1804, by the Army under the personal Command of the Commander in Chief, AFTER A MARCH OF UPWARDS OF SEVENTY MILES, PERFORMED IN LITTLE MORE THAN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.—Vide Appendix D. of Part Third, of Appendix to the Notes on Marhatta Affairs, Pages 221 to 240, which contain the details of the memorable Victories obtained at Deeg, and at Futteghur—Vide also Page 247 of Appendix D. for the Expression of the Commander in Chief's Sentiments on the death of that gallant and distinguished Officer, Major General Fraser.

† In the Battle of Deeg, 13th November,	-	Guns 87	-	Wall Pieces
Fort of Chandore,	- - -	—— 15	-	—— 25
Deeg—Outworks, Batteries, &c. 23d December,		—— 21	-	——
Fort of Deeg, 25th December 1804.	-	—— 59	-	—— 21
		TOTAL 182		46

‡ *FORTS AND TERRITORIES.*

The Fort of Rampoorah in Hindostan—See Appendix D. Page 161.

The Forts of Chandore, Dhoorb, and Galna—See Appendix D. Pages 211 to 216, and 244 to 246, which contain an account of Colonel Wallace's able and successful operations in the Dekan.

The Capture of Galna completed the Conquest of Holkar's Territories on that quarter; Colonel Murray's Detachment reduced all the Territories belonging to Holkar in the Province of Malwa.

reduction

reduction of his Power and Resources, have been effected under circumstances, which are equally calculated to augment the glory of the British name, and to perpetuate the important benefits which may be expected from the successful efforts of our Counsels and Arms.

The recent events which have occurred in Hindostan, are calculated to cement the stability of the Pacification which was the fruit of our Victories over Dowlut Rao Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar, to manifest the justice and equity of our Policy, and to confirm the intrinsic strength of our Power. A due respect for our Territory will be established among all the contiguous Nations by the certain knowledge and experience, that our vigilance to frustrate Treachery, that our alacrity to resist Aggression, and to punish all the Principals and Accomplices of unjust attacks or machinations against the British Power or its Allies, are the attributes of a great, powerful, and well ordered Government, uniting moderation of principle with energy and promptitude of action, and equally determined to respect the just Rights of other States, and to maintain and assert its own. These principles form the most advantageous contrast with the vague and desultory policy of the Native Powers, whose high opinion of the British Government will be encreased by every event, which shall tend to confirm in their minds, not only a sense of the magnitude, vigor, and stability of our Empire in India, but a confidence of their own Security in the steady observance of justice and good faith towards the British Government and its Allies. Such lessons are indeed slowly inculcated in barbarous and lawless minds; But the progress of such a system, however gradual, will prove as certain and regular as the progress of the British Power has hitherto proved in India. Experience has manifested, that the wise Policy established by Parliament for the Government of India, has been fully understood and acknowledged by the principal Native States; and every quarter of the extensive regions of India, now furnishes salutary examples of the safety and

prosperity

profperity of thofe Chiefs and States, who have maintained good faith with the Company, of the ruin and difgrace of thofe who have violated it, of our juftice towards all independant Powers, of our attachment to our Allies, of our ability to detect treachery and to repel violence, and of our lenity in the exercife of that Commanding Superiority, which has ever attended the actual employment of our Arms. Local and temporary inconvenience will always be deemed fubordinate to the permanent and general eftablifhment of that fyftem, which comprehends the whole fphere of our interefts and reputation in India; and although the characteriftic habits and difpofitions of the rude and predatory Tribes fituated in the vicinity of our recent Conquefts in Hindoftan, may oppofe occafional obftacles to the complete fuccefs of the Policy of the late Treaties of Peace, a confident expectation may be formed, (founded upon the firm bafis of experience and of general truth,) that the moft comprehenfive and durable advantages muft ultimately refult to our Empire in India, from the undeviating operation of juft Principles, fupported by folid Power.

APPENDIX A. No. 1.

Memorandum of Negotiations on the subject of* JESWUNT RAO HOLKAR'S *Demands on* DOWLUT RAO SCINDIAH, *drawn out by* JADOON RAO BHASKER, *at* NAGPOOR.

JESWUNT RAO HOLKAR having discussed and understood the different Articles, sent a Memorandum of Ten Articles, about a Partition of 1,60,78,341 Rupees and 2½ Annas, and of certain Countries. The Articles which were first drawn out at Nagpoor, being compared with the Ten Articles which were sent by Holkar, those which remain, are to be added to the latter and sent for approval, in order that there may be no difference, and that all may unite for one purpose. With this view it is right to avoid all disputes; Unanimity will be advantageous to the State of Pundit Purdhan. Both Parties having agreed, and Rajah Ragojee Bhoonslah Seena Sahib Soubah being the Mediator, the following Articles are agreed on. The Peishwah.

Khundeh Rao Holkar†, and his followers, to be given up?

Khundeh Rao Holkar, and his followers, have been made over to Seena Sahib Soubah, who will give them up. I and Seena Sahib Soubah having consulted, will speak to the Peishwah, and procure for Khundeh Rao, a Khelat ‡ of Investiture as Chief. Ragojee Bhoonslah, the Rajah of Berar.

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* In this Paper, Jadoon Rao has arranged Holkar's demands in order, with an Answer of Scindiah to each. The Demand of Holkar are distinguished by a Note of Interrogation ?, and the Answers of Scindiah follow the Demands of Holkar in succession.

† The Posthumous Son of Mulhar Rao Holkar, second legitimate Son of the late Tuckojee Holkar. On the death of Mulhar Rao Holkar, (who was killed by the Troops of Scindiah,) the person of Khundeh Rao was seized by Scindiah, and kept in confinement.

‡ This was the ostensible motive of Holkar's march to Poonah in 1802, and his Plan was to have Khundeh Rao Holkar declared the head of the Holkar Family, and himself Minister to Khundeh Rao.

In

In Deſee and Malwa, and Hindoſtan, Countries have been ſeized; theſe Countries to be given up, and the Revenue which has been collected from them, to be reſtored?

Choor Chitties, (or Orders for giving up the Countries,) have been delivered to Seena Sahib Soubah. He will give them to you. Loſſes have been ſuſtained by both Parties; nothing therefore is to be ſaid about what has been collected.

Caſhee Rao Holkar to be delivered up, and whatever writings you may have taken from him, to be returned?

When Holkar comes himſelf, or ſends a Chief with an Army, Caſhee Rao Holkar ſhall be made over to Seena Sahib Soubah. I have not a ſingle writing of Caſhee Rao's. So it is.

In the time of Soubahdar Sahib*, and Ranojee † Rao Scindiah, a Partition was made of the Countries, and of the yearly Tribute of the Rajwara ‡ Rajah's; this Partition to be now in force. No Countenance or Protection to be given to any body, but every thing to go on as formerly?

Every thing to be carried on according to former uſage. There will be no difference on this point. Both Parties to abide by this rule. No Countenance or Protection to be given to any body. So it is.

Khalſa Lands are Lands which belong to the Crown, and of which the Revenue is collected by the Officers of Government.

Khalſa Lands, have been taken from the King, and 42,61,587 ‖ Rupees, and $7\frac{3}{4}$ Annas, are allowed for the expences of His Majeſty. Let me have my Share of the Lands, and I will pay my Share of the King's expences. So let it be?

* Soubahdar Sahib probably applies to Mulhar Rao Holkar, the Founder of the Holkar Family. Tuckojee Holkar was alſo called Soubahdar of Malwa.

† Ranojee, the founder of the Family of Scindiah, Father to the late Madhajee Scindiah, and Grandfather of Dowlut Rao Scindiah.

‡ The Rajwara are the Rajpoot, and other Rajahs, occupying Territory in Hindoſtan. The Tribute was exacted on the foundation of the Choute, a Claim which the Marhattas pretend to have on every Country in India.

‖ The Diſburſements of Monſieur Drugeon at Delhi, for the Expences of the King, Royal Family and Eſtabliſhments, amounted to Seventeen Thouſand Rupees a Month; ſome of the Princes of the Royal Family only received Fifteen Rupees (not quite Two Pounds Sterling) a Month.

It

It has been ſettled by means of Seena Sahib Soubah, that a Share of thoſe Countries ſhall be given. After conſultation, whatever may remain when the expences are deducted, ſhall be equally divided between us. This buſineſs depends on Sreemunt. When he has ſpoken to us both, and made a ſettlement, and ſent ſome perſon to defray the expences, and that perſon has been paid as you and I may determine, whatever remains, ſhall be divided according to former rules. A Title appropriated to the Peiſhwah.

At Mutra, Lands including Inamſghur, Mokteſwur, and Hapur and Khoorjah, &c. were given me; I have not poſſeſſion of them; Khalſa and Jaidad Lands are to be divided: Let my Share be given to me?

At Mutra, a Diviſion was made in the time of the late Mhadajee Scindiah, and Ghur Mokteſwur, and Hapur, and Khoorjah, &c. were given, and you are not in poſſeſſion of them. The agreement of our Anceſtors cannot be violated. This being underſtood, has been acknowledged.

The Jaidad Countries are in poſſeſſion of the perſon, who have Jaidad. You and I muſt enquire about this; Who are uſeful? To whom Countries are to be aſſigned? They who ſhould be continued in their Poſſeſſions are to be continued; The reſt of the Countries and thoſe of the Khalſa, ſhall be divided, and former uſages ſhall be obſerved. No diſpute ſhall be raiſed on either ſide. Your Inam Lands, and all the King's expences have been allowed. By this I have no Inam. Let me have Inam?

This being underſtood, has been ſettled by means of Seena Sahib Soubah. The Countries ſhall be divided according to uſage.

The Rohilla * Country, whoſe yearly Revenue is 11,23,782

* The Country of Zabita Khan, namely, Seharanpoor in the Northern part of the Doab of the Jumna and Ganges.

Rupees,

Rupees, and $13\frac{1}{2}$ Annas, has not been divided. Let it be divided?

This Country has remained undivided. It is agreed through Seena Sahib Soubah, that it ſhall be divided. After conſultation, there ſhall be no miſunderſtanding about the Shares of that Country.

It will be well, if Countries to the Amount of 11,06,039 Rupees remain as the Peiſhwah's ſhare, otherwiſe they are to be divided?

This Article concerns the Peiſhwah; the Settlement of this muſt be made by you and me after conſultation. We muſt determine what is to be given to the Peiſhwah by the mediation of Seena Sahib Soubah.

The Amount of Jaidad aſſigned to different perſons is ſtated at 71,05,432 Rupees and $1\frac{1}{2}$ Annas; of this ſum part is actually in Jaidad, and part not; let me have my Share of that which is not in Jaidad, and let the Services of thoſe perſons who have Jaidad be for us both?

This Article concerns the perſons who have Jaidad; this muſt be conſidered. We muſt aſcertain who are uſeful and who ſhould be continued, and having determined this point, theſe perſons ſhall ſerve us both. Where there are no perſons who have Jaidad, the Country ſhall be divided between us.

Beſides the Countries to be divided, other Countries are alluded to for the Share of Sreemunt, amounting to 11,48,340 Rupees, 10 Annas; I agree that theſe Countries ſhall remain to Sreemunt. But if they do not remain to the Peiſhwah, let me Share in them?

This Article concerns Sreemunt; after Conſultation, the Countries ſhall be given, as you and I, by the mediation of Seena Sahib Soubah, may determine.

Let

Let me ſhare in any other Countries, the amount of which may have been concealed?

This muſt be aſcertained; if, beſides the Countries abovementioned, there are any others, the Amount of which has been concealed, they ſhall be divided between us accordingly to former uſage. There ſhall be no difference about this.

Whatever Countries of Sreemunt are now to be ſeized, are to be ſeized with the conſent of both of us?

Sreemunt's Countries ſhall be reſtored; neither you nor I have any thing to ſay to Sreemunt's Countries. Whatever I may take hereafter, you ſhall ſhare in, and I will ſhare in whatever you may take.

Let the Affairs at Delhi be conducted by both of us?

After Conſultation, when We ſhall have ſhared equally, no differences will ariſe about the Affairs of Delhi, but Sreemunt is the Maſter of the Cultivated Lands: when he ſhall have ſent ſome perſon to ſettle matters, no differences will ariſe between us. If he ſhould not ſend a perſon, nor ſettle matters, the arrangement between you and me will remain.

The amount of the Countries to be divided, has been ſtated in the Memorandum. Let that amount be exactly aſcertained, and let the Diviſion be made accordingly?

The Total Amount has been written according to your Statement, but the exact amount muſt be aſcertained by a reference to Documents, after which it ſhall be divided. The Articles being ſettled, no difference whatever will ariſe; Seena Sahib Soubah is the Mediator. The Amount of the Countries, being aſcertained, ſhall be divided accordingly.

Fourteen Articles have been Settled by means of Seena Sahib Soubah. Thoſe points which required immediate execution have been executed. The others are agreed to, but they

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are to be ſettled according to former uſage. Obſtacles ariſe from certain Countries being in the Poſſeſſion of my Chiefs. The immediate Settlement of this would occaſion diſſenſion. No haſty offence is to be taken on this account. Policy and the Hindoo Faith are to be attended to. After conſultation, whatever may be determined ſhall be ſettled. It was agreed through the mediation of Seena Sahib Soubah, no difference ſhould ariſe. You will not raiſe any, nor will I. Be ſatisfied of this; you and I are to act agreeably to the Orders of Sreemunt, and with a view to the advantage of his State.

A True Tranſlation,

(Signed) E. STRACHEY, *Secretary.*

APPENDIX B.

Copy of Inſtructions from the Governor General to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, under date the 17th of January 1804, relative to Jeſwunt Rao Holkar.

SIR,

1 I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Diſpatches, under date the 19th, 28th, and 29th December 1803, and I entirely approve Your Excellency's conduct towards Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, and the Letters which you have addreſſed to that Chieftain.

2. The Letters, of which Jeſwunt Rao Holkar has tranſmitted Copies to Your Excellency muſt have been forwarded to Holkar by Major General Welleſley in his own name; I have not addreſſed any Letter to Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, but Major General Welleſley was authorized by my Inſtructions of the 27th June 1803, to open an amicable Negotiation with that Chieftain.

3. It is now expedient to decide the courſe to be purſued with reſpect to Jeſwunt Rao Holkar.

4. The great diſtance of the Honorable Major General Welleſley's poſition from the Camp of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, muſt render the intercourſe difficult from that quarter; and as Your Excellency's ſituation is more likely to be convenient for that purpoſe, it is my intention, that Your Excellency ſhould immediately open a Negotiation with Jeſwunt Rao Holkar.

5. A Copy of this Diſpatch will be immediately tranſmitted to the Honorable Major General Welleſley, with a view to enable that Officer to promote the objects of theſe Inſtructions, if circumſtances ſhould bring the Army of Major General Welleſley within a convenient diſtance of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's Camp.

6.

6. The authority exercised by Jeswunt Rao Holkar in the name of Khundeh Rao, over the possessions of the Holkar Family, is manifestly an Usurpation of the Rights of Cashee Rao Holkar, the legitimate Heir and Successor of Tuckojee Holkar. Consistently therefore with the principles of Justice, no arrangement can be proposed between the British Government and Jeswunt Rao Holkar, involving a sanction of the exclusion of Cashee Rao Holkar from his Hereditary Dominions.

7. Under the sanction of His Highness the Peishwah's authority, the British Government would be justified in adopting measures for the limitation of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's Power, and for the restoration of Cashee Rao Holkar's rights, either by force or compromise; and the spirit of our engagements with His Highness the Peishwah might be considered to impose on the British Government an obligation to comply with a requisition on the part of His Highness for that purpose. Under the public protection of the British Government, the Peishwah may not now be anxious for the reduction of Holkar's Power, or for the restoration of Cashee Rao Holkar to his hereditary rights. But it may be expected, that His Highness would readily concur in a proposition for the restoration of Cashee Rao, and for the punishment of Jeswunt Rao Holkar.

8. Although the British Government is precluded by considerations of Justice from the adoption of any arrangement with Jeswunt Rao Holkar, involving a formal confirmation of his usurped authority, or that of Khundeh Rao, over the Possessions of the Holkar Family, we are not required, without the Express solicitation of the Peishwah to employ our influence or Arms, for the restoration of Cashee Rao Holkar to his hereditary Dominions.

9. The British Government therefore may be considered to be at liberty to adopt either of the alternatives stated in the following

lowing propositions; *First*, to restore to Cashee Rao Holkar the possession of his hereditary rights, securing at the same time a provision for Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and for Khundeh Rao This proposition would necessarily involve the reduction of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's either by force or by compromise. *Secondly*. To consider Jeswunt Rao Holkar as a Power absolutely Neutral, and to limit our proceedings with respect to him, to the protection of our Territories, and of our Allies against his encroachments and exactions.

10. The enterprizing spirit, military character, and ambitious views of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, render the reduction of his Power a desirable object with reference to the complete establishment of tranquility in India. The restoration of Cashee Rao Holkar to his hereditary rights by the aid, and under the protection of the British Power would be highly creditable to the justice and honor of the British Government, and advantageous to its Interests. It might be expected, that Cashee Rao would readily acquiesce in any arrangement, which might be deemed advisable for the security of our interests, as the condition of his restoration. Indebted to our Power for the recovery of his rights, and depending on our support for their preservation, his interest would be permanently consolidated with that of the British Government. His restoration would obtain the concurrence and applause of every State in India, and would afford to the Peishwah an additional proof of our sincere disposition to respect the Rights of the Marhatta Feudatories, and to fulfil the obligations of our public faith.

11. I should not hesitate therefore in determining to effect the restoration of Cashee Rao Holkar to his hereditary Dominions, if the measures necessary for the accomplishment of that object had not involved difficulties and embarrassments, which would not be compensated by the probable benefits of the proposed arrangement.

12.

12. Adverting to the perſonal character, and to the actual Power and Reſources of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, it cannot be expected that he will acquieſce in ſuch an arrangement without a Conteſt.

13. Admitting however, that the terror of our Arms might induce Jeſwunt Rao Holkar to acquieſce in the reſtoration of Caſhee Rao Holkar to his hereditary rights, the adjuſtment of the details of ſuch an arrangement would probably occaſion a protracted, and embarraſſing inveſtigation of the rights and pretenſions of the ſeveral branches of the Holkar Family, and we could not prudently withdraw our Armies until that arrangement ſhould have been accompliſhed; ſince Holkar might not ultimately conſent to the terms preſcribed to him, and it would then be neceſſary to enforce our determination by Arms: If Peace ſhould not have been previouſly concluded with Dowlut Rao Scindiah, Dowlut Rao Scindiah might acquire in the Power and Reſources of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, additional means of protracting the War.

14. On the other hand it is proper to conſider the degree of danger to be apprehended from leaving Jeſwunt Rao Holkar in the Poſſeſſion of his preſent Military Power, and Territorial Reſources.

15. The vicinity of the Territory actually under Holkar's authority to the Province of Guzerat, would afford him an opportunity of fomenting, and encouraging the turbulence, and diſaffection of the Enemies of our intereſt in that quarter of India. The contiguity of his Poſſeſſions to thoſe, which Scindiah will probably retain at the concluſion of Peace, and to the Territory guaranteed to Rajah Ambajee, might facilitate an union of intereſts between Holkar and thoſe Chieftains. An additional danger may alſo be apprehended in the exiſtence of a Military independant Power in the hands of an enterprizing, and ambitious

ous Chieftain, who must be supposed to be interested in the reduction of our influence and ascendancy in India, and who may therefore be expected to avail himself of any favorable opportunity to combine the employment of his Power and Resources with any eventual attempts, on the part of France to disturb the tranquility of the British Empire.

16. To these speculative dangers are to be opposed the accession of Political, Territorial, and Military strength, which we must acquire at the conclusion of the present War, and the effect of that augmented strength, and of our recent Alliances, in precluding the successful application of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's Power and Resources, to purposes injurious to the interests and security of the British Empire.

17. If a Subsidiary British Force be established in the Dominion retained by Dowlut Rao Scindiah, any dangerous connection between that Chieftain and Jeswunt Rao Holkar will be effectually prevented; and the existence of a British Force in the vicinity of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's Possessions will essentially tend to check any hostile projects on the part of that Chieftain. The vigilance of our Resident at Scindiah's Court may also be expected to impose a restraint on the designs of Holkar.

18. No state of circumstances can be reasonably supposed, which would induce Ambajee to connect himself with Jeswunt Rao Holkar for purposes hostile to the British Government.

19. Any intrigues between Holkar, and the disaffected Chiefs in Guzerat, would probably be effectually checked by the vicinity of our Troops, or by the vigilance of the public Officers of Government; but hostile combinations of so limited a nature cannot be considered dangerous to the stability of the British Power. Our recent Conquests and Alliances afford us the means

of

of advancing our Troops to the Frontier of Holkar's Possessions without difficulty or interruption from the South West, and from the North East, and will enable us to employ the Military Power of the Rajpoots and of Ambajee in offensive Operations against the Dominions of that Chieftain. The Territory of the Holkar Family will be surrounded by States either in Alliance with us, and interested in maintaining that Alliance, or not sufficiently powerful to contribute any important aid to his designs. His proceedings will be subject to the vigilant observation of British Authorities, and his Country accessible on all sides to British Armies, and British Allies.

20. It may be further observed, that in proportion to the defect of Holkar's Title, it would be his interest to abstain from any measures calculated to excite the resentment of the British Government.

21. These circumstances would tend in an equal degree to preclude any combination between Jeswunt Rao Holkar and the Emissaries, or the Forces of France. With a circumscibed Territory, and with a confined Field of Action, Jeswunt Rao Holkar's Military Power would probably decay. He has been enabled to maintain his present extensive Armies almost exclusively by exactions from foreign States, and by the acquisition and the hope of Plunder. An Army maintained exclusively by the resources of the Territory, which Jeswunt Rao Holkar occupies, could neither be numerous nor effective.

22. An immediate attempt, therefore, to restore Cashee Rao Holkar to his Hereditary Rights, would involve more positive and certain difficulty and danger, than could be justly apprehended from the continuance of Jeswunt Rao Holkar in the possession of the Territories actually under his Authority. A pacific conduct towards Jeswunt Rao Holkar in the present moment will not preclude the future restoration of Cashee Rao Holkar to

the Possession of his Hereditary Rights. The previous adjustment of our differences with Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and the final Settlement of our new Political Relations, together with the restoration of general tranquility in India, may be expected to afford additional facilities to the Settlement of our Relations with the Holkar Family, if such a Settlement should ultimately be deemed adviseable.

23. It will be necessary however to regulate our proceedings with respect to Jeswunt Rao Holkar in such a manner, as to avoid any acknowledgement or confirmation of the legitimacy of his Dominion, or of that of Khundeh Rao Holkar.

24. The considerations detailed in the preceding part of this dispatch have determined me not to make any immediate attempt to restore Cashee Rao Holkar to the Possession of his Hereditary Dominions, and I am also disposed to leave Jeswunt Rao Holkar in the exercise of his present authority, without any further interposition of the British Power, than that which may be required for the security of the Chiefs and States in Hindostan, with whom we have contracted Defensive Alliances. Those Chiefs and States must be protected against any exactions on the part of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, founded in the pretended claims of the Holkar Family. We are pledged by the spirit of our Engagements to secure those Allies against such exactions.

25. My sentiments on the subject of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's supposed claims upon those Chiefs and States, are detailed in the dispatch* from the Governor General in Council to your Excellency,

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* *Extract of a Letter from the Governor General in Council, to His Excellency the Commanmander in Chief, under date the 13th January* 1804.

" In negotiating the terms of such Engagements however, it may be adviseable that Your Excellency should ascertain, whether Scindiah or Holkar possess any Claims on the Ranah of Oudypoor or the Kotah Rajah, and what is the nature of those Claims. At the same time, the Governor General in Council is of opinion, that

Excellency, under date the 13th Instant. A copy of that dispatch has been transmitted to the Honorable Major General Wellesley.

26. It may be expected that Jeswunt Rao Holkar will acquiesce in this moderate proposition on the part of the British Government. His refusal will preclude all expectation of his concurrence in any other arrangement consistent with the obligations of justice and of public faith, and will require a reduction of his Power by Force.

27. For the accomplishment of the proposed arrangement, it will merely be necessary that Your Excellency should signify to Jeswunt Rao Holkar either by Letter, or through the channel of Vaqueels, whom he may be invited to dispatch either to Your Excellency's Camp, or to that of the Honorable Major General Wellesley, (as may be most convenient for the purpose of Negotiation,) that the British Government entertains the most amicable disposition towards him, and harbours no intention of prosecuting Hostilities against him, unless compelled to that extremity by acts of aggression on his part against the British Government, or

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that Dowlut Rao Scindiah being in a State of War with the British Government, and Jeswunt Rao Holkar exercising an usurped Authority over the Dominions of the Holkar Family, neither of those Chieftains can possess any Claims on Oudypoor and Kotah, which may not justly be suspended by Convention, between the British Government and the two latter States.

" Jeswunt Rao Holkar can advance no Claims on those States which are not founded on those of Cashee Rao Holkar, the Legitimate Heir, and Successor of Tuckojee Holkar.

" If Cashee Rao Holkar should appear to possess any just Claim on Oudypoor or Kotah, a reservation may be included in our Engagements with those States, for the future satisfaction of such Claims.

" It is however probable, that any Claims either of Scindiah or of the Holkar Family for Annual Tribute from the Rajpoot Chiefs, must be founded on the pretensions of the Moghul Emperor, or of the Peishwah; and in either case, the adjustment of such Claims will be a proper subject of consideration, in the general Settlement which must follow the conclusion of Peace in Hindostan, and the Dekan."

The intelligence of the Conclusion of the Treaty of Peace with Scindiah, was received by the Commander in Chief, before these Instructions could be carried into execution.

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any of its Allies: That the British Government is pledged by the obligation of its engagements with various Chiefs and States in Hindostan, to guarantee them against all exactions and demands unfounded in justice; that we do not admit his claim to tribute of any denomination upon those Chiefs or States, founded upon the pretensions of the Holkar Family, and that we shall therefore be compelled to resist any such demands on the part of Jeswunt Rao Holkar: That with the consent of His Highness the Peishwah, the British Government will be disposed to arbitrate the differences subsisting between Jeswunt Rao Holkar and Cashee Rao Holkar, and to adjust the claims of the several branches of the Family on the principles of equity and justice. That we are desirous of preserving Peace with Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and that we will abstain from any unsolicited interference in his concerns, beyond the limits required for the protection and security of the Rights and Territories of our Allies; and that we merely require that he should manifest a similar conduct, by abstaining from all measures and operations of a contrary tendency, by withdrawing his Troops from any position which they may at present occupy, of a menacing aspect to the British Government, or to our Allies, and by withholding all demands on the States or Chieftains with which the British Government is in Alliance. If Jeswunt Rao Holkar should advance any Claims on those States in his individual capacity, the British Government will be disposed to arbitrate all such Claims on principles of equity and justice, and generally to arbitrate all Claims on any of our Allies by similar rules of moderation and good faith.

28. On the basis of the proposed Arrangement, Your Excellency is authorized to enter into a Negotiation with Jeswunt Rao Holkar, exercising your discretion with regard to the degree of security which we may possess under Jeswunt Rao Holkar's acquiescence in the terms of the proposed Arrangement.

29. If Holkar's views should appear to be evidently hostile, Your

Your Excellency will judge how far it might be expedient to move against his Forces. My wish is, to avoid such an extremity; and if Peace with Scindiah should be obtained on terms of adequate security, I should desire that the Army under Your Excellency's Command, should speedily be formed in such a manner, as might effectually expedite the security and settlement of our valuable Conquests and powerful Alliances.

30. The solidity and strength of our Dominion in Hindostan, under the system of Treaties and Alliances already happily accomplished by Your Excellency, will be confirmed by a Peace with Scindiah under circumstances of Glory and Power, which must oppose an impregnable Barrier to the Assaults of any Native State. The British Empire in India, at the close of the War with the Confederate Chiefs, will assume an aspect of such splendor, as must daunt the most adventurous spirit of any Chief or State excluded from the benefits of our protection. I am therefore satisfied, that after the conclusion of Peace with Scindiah, Jeswunt Rao Holkar, instead of attempting to encounter the British Arms, will anxiously solicit the countenance and favor of our Government. The alternative of Peace or War with Scindiah is probably decided, as I am convinced that Major General Wellesley has not renewed the Armistice with Scindiah after the 27th ultimo. If the War with Scindiah should be protracted, the motions of Holkar must be checked without delay; and in such an event, Your Excellency will be pleased to consider the expediency of advancing that part of your Force, which, (previously to the Peace of Deogaum), was destined for Berar, in such a direction, as to operate against Holkar, and ultimately to second Major General Wellesley's movements against Scindiah. In such an extremity, Major General Wellesley would probably move towards Ougein.

31. My wish and expectation are, however, that a Peace has actually been signed with Scindiah; and if my hopes should be confirmed, I trust, that the fame of the British Power will deter

Holkar

Holkar and every Adventurer in Asia for many years to come, from the perils of a rash contest with the British Arms.

32. The intelligence which Your Excellency has received, of the cruelty exercised by Jeswunt Rao Holkar towards his English Officers, in the murder of Messrs. Vickars, Todd, and Ryan, has occasioned great concern in my mind. The particulars of this atrocious action however must be fully ascertained before it can become the subject of discussion with Jeswunt Rao Holkar. I therefore am anxious to learn further details on the subject, previously to the dispatch of any Instructions to Your Excellency, founded on the perpetration of such a Crime.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

FORT WILLIAM, *the* 17*th January*, 1804.

By His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General.

(A TRUE COPY,)

N. B. EDMONSTONE, *Sec. to the Govt.*

APPENDIX C.

Copy of a Letter from Major General the Honorable Arthur Wellesley, to Colonel Murray, dated Bombay, the 7th of May, 1804.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to inform you, that I have received intimation from His Excellency the Governor General, that he has given directions to the Commander in Chief to attack Jeswunt Rao Holkar, and His Excellency has ordered me to make arrangements to co-operate with, and support the Operations of the Commander in Chief. It is impossible for me at present to state what the operations of the Commander in Chief will be, but Holkar's Power appears to consist principally in a considerable Army in the Field; and I imagine that His Excellency's operations will, in the first instance, be directed to defeat that Army, or if Holkar should avoid an action by flying, to press upon him so closely as to oblige his Troops to disperse. This operation can be aided very materially from Guzerat, and I proceed to point out to you in what manner.

In the course of a few days, the Troops under your Command will be reinforced by the arrival at Surat of another Battalion, (the 1st of the 4th from Goa,) excepting a Detachment which is still in Malabar.

There is however no Occasion for delaying your operations till the arrival of this Battalion; they may be commenced immediately, and this Battalion may be reckoned upon as one of those to be allotted to the internal defence of Guzerat.

In my opinion, besides the Corps necessary for the defence of Surat and the Troops at Baroda [The Capital and actual residence of the Guikwar.], it will be necessary to leave

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in Guzerat, North of the Nerbuddah, a disposable Force of two Battalions; these Corps, (to be placed under the Command of such Officer as you may select,) must be considered as a Reserve to your Corps; they will be able to defeat any Body of predatory Troops that might pass round your Corps, they will be of material service in keeping the Country in your Rear in a state of tranquility, and they will give confidence to the Guikwar Government. The remainder of the Troops under your Command (according to my Computation, and considering the 1st Battalion 6th Regiment of the Strength of 1600 men, as two Battalions) will be two Regiments of European Infantry and five Battalions of Native Infantry; but as the 1st of the 4th are not strong, and have many Recruits, you may possibly find it necessary to leave behind you another Battalion, and to take with you only Four Battalions.

If the operations of His Excellency the Commander in Chief should be directed to the defeat and dispersion of Holkar's Army, (according to the mode which I have supposed at the Commencement of this Letter,) your object will be to post yourself in such manner, as to stop Holkar and embarrass and impede his flight as much as possible, and if you can, to engage him. If the Commander in Chief should commence his operations in a short time, it does not appear to me to be probable that Holkar, (who is now I believe about Ajmere) will retire to the South-Westward, or towards Guzerat, but he will probably, move towards Ougein. I have no ground for this conjecture however, excepting the knowledge that the rains will commence in June, and the probability that Holkar will be disinclined to trust himself in a Country in that Season of the Year, in which his operations would be confined by the course of the Rivers, the nature of the Country, &c. &c. If he should move towards Ougein, it will be your business to join Scindiah's Army at the earliest practicable period, and at all events to move with celerity upon Holkar, and attack him whenever you may have an opportunity.

You

You will take with you as large a Body of the Guikwar Cavalry as can be furniſhed to you.

I ſhall write to the Reſident at Scindiah's Durbar to deſire that heavy Iron Guns may be prepared at Ougein, in caſe in the courſe of your Operations in Malwa, you ſhould find it neceſſary to attack any place regularly; and I recommend that the Iron Eighteen Pounders, which are I believe at Baroach, may be brought with their Stores to the moſt forward Station in Guzerat before the Rains commence, in order that they may be ready at your call in caſe ſuch an Operation ſhould be neceſſary; I recommend however, that unleſs you ſhould find that the Commander in Chief ſhould adopt that plan of Operations, you ſhould not think of attacking any ſtrong place excepting ſuch as may neceſſarily fall in your way, until Holkar's Army ſhall have been defeated.

I underſtand that Holkar has ſome ſtrong holds in Malwa, (particularly a place called Rampoora or Brampoora,) to which he has lately ſent his Infantry, and Guns; but it will not be difficult to obtain Poſſeſſion of theſe, and to make a final Conqueſt and Settlement of his Country, as ſoon as his Army ſhall have been beaten and diſperſed; and to employ our Troops in Sieges, until this object ſhall have been effected, will only give Holkar leiſure for his Predatory Operations, will enable him to diſtreſs the Troops, by operating on their communication during ſuch Sieges, and will delay his final defeat. But I repeat, that your plan of Operations muſt in this reſpect be conformable to that of the Commander in Chief.

It is difficult to point out the place to which you ought, in the firſt inſtance, to direct your march. Dungerpoor, by Lunawara, it appears, would moſt effectually cover Guzerat: on the other hand, Rutlam by Dohud, would bring you neareſt to Ougein, and to that part of the Country to which it is my opi-

nion,

nion, that Holkar will in the firſt inſtance direct his flight. Your local knowledge may poſſibly enable you to fix upon a Station in the Banſwaleh Country, from which you will have a ready communication to either flank, according as circumſtances may render it neceſſary.

You will commence your march as ſoon as may be practicable. In the courſe of your Operations, you will give every protection to the Inhabitants of the Country; and you will encourage them as far as may be in your Power, to aſſiſt you with Proviſions, and the Rajahs, Zemindars, &c. to protect your Convoys and aid you with their Troops. You will be cautious however not to enter into engagements with any of them. It is probable that the greateſt part of Holkar's Territories will be given over to Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and you will therefore avoid entering into any engagements with any of his Tributaries, without previous communication with the Reſident with Dowlut Rao Scindiah.

You will make ſuch temporary arrangements of the Countries which may come into your hands, as ſhall be moſt convenient to your own Operations; bearing in mind that it is deſirable that you ſhould not weaken your Force, at leaſt till Holkar's Army ſhall have been defeated, or in a great meaſure diſperſed.

I propoſe to communicate a Copy of this Letter to the Reſident with Scindiah, and to requeſt that a perſon may be ſent on the part of Scindiah, to reſide in your Camp, who ſhall have authority in the Country, to call for ſuch Supplies as you may require.

You will be ſo kind as to correſpond with the Reſident with Dowlut Rao Scindiah.

Before

Before you will have received this Letter, I ſhall have joined the Army, and ſhall carry on the Operations which may be neceſſary to deprive Holkar of his Poſſeſſions in the Dekan. But you will have heard that there is a Famine in the Dekan, and I much doubt whether I ſhall be able to give any aid to the Operations of the Commander in Chief, North of the Taptee.

Occaſioned by the unuſual ſcarcity of Rain, and alſo by the Ravages of the Marhatta Troops in the Conteſt which took place in the Dekan, previouſly to the Peiſhwah's flight from Poonah in 1802.

I propoſe to ſuggeſt to the Reſident with Dowlut Rao Scindiah, that the Troops of that Chief, ſhould take Poſſeſſion of Chuley Myhiſſeer, Indore, &c. &c. without loſs of time.

Myhiſſeer, a place belonging to Holkar on the Nerbudda River.
Indore, the Capital of the Territories of the Holkar Family.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

APPENDIX D.

Series of Calcutta Gazettes, published at Fort William, relative to the Military Operations against Jeswunt Rao Holkar.

MEMORANDUM TO FACILITATE REFERENCE TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTES CONTAINED IN APPENDIX D.

1st.—Memorandum relative to the Military Operations in Hindostan, against Jeswunt Rao Holkar, previously to the return of the British Army into Cantonments in the Month of May 1804.

IN the early part of the month of May 1804, the Commander in Chief having formed a Detachment, consisting of three Battalions Native Infantry, one Regiment Native Cavalry, and a proportion of heavy Ordnance and Field Artillery, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Don, of the Honorable Company's Service, for the attack of the Fort of Rampoorah, situated about seventy Miles North East of Kotah, that place was assaulted and carried with entire success on the 16th May 1804.

May. Detachment under Lieutenant Colonel Don:—three Battalions of Sepoys, one Regiment of Native Cavalry, and a proportion of heavy Ordnance and Artillery.

16th May.

Vide Page 161 to 166, of Appendix D.

Soon after the Capture of Rampoorah, a body of Predatory Horse made an incursion into the Province of Bundelcund, and cut off a Party of British Troops, engaged in the attack of a Fort, about five Miles distant from the Town of Kooch. The Party of the Enemy was repulsed in an attempt to enter the Doab, and afterwards evacuated the Province of Bundelcund.

21st and 22d May.

Vide Page 168, Appendix D.

Page 169 of the Calcutta Gazettes, contains an account of the success of the Parties of irregular Horse, under the Commands of Captain Gardiner, and Lieutenant Lucan, which were detached by the Commander in Chief, to harrass Jeswunt Rao Holkar in his retreat; and Pages 171 to 174, exhibit a statement of the operations in Bundelcund, subsequently to the retreat of the Predatory Horse, towards the close of the month of May from that Province.

29th May.

Vide Page 169, Appendix D.

24th June. 1st July. Vide Page 171 to 174 Appendix D.

2d July. Vide Page 175 to 178, of Appendix D.

On the 2d July 1804, Lieutenant Colonel the Honorable William Monson, (who had been detached by the Commander in Chief to observe the motions of Holkar,) having advanced his Detachment considerably to the Southward, carried the strong Fort of Hinglais Ghur by a Coup de Main, the details of which are contained in Pages of the Appendix D. noted in the margin. Pages 180 to 194. exhibit an account of Colonel Monson's Operations, and of his retreat, from the date of the Capture of Hinglais Ghur, to the 31st August, the day on which the Detachment arrived at Agra.

7th July to 31st August, Vide Pages 175 to 178, of Appendix D.

Vide Pages 180 to 194, of Appendix D.

2d.—Military Operations in Hindostan, subsequently to the March from Cawnpore in the month of September 1804, of the Army under the personal Command of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

31st August.

AFTER Lieutenant Colonel Monson's retreat to Agra, Jeswunt Rao Holkar advanced to Muttra, with his Infantry, Guns and Cavalry, and took possession of that City, which is situated on the Right Bank of the Jumna, at the distance of about thirty Miles from Agra.

3d September.

The Commander in Chief marched from Cawnpore on the 3d September, and arrived at Agra on the 22d of the same month; General Lake immediately proceeded to Secundra, and assembled at that place, the whole of the Army under his personal Command, the Strength and Disposition of which towards the close of the month of September 1804, was as follows:

Strength and Disposition of the Army under General Lake.

CAVALRY.

CAVALRY.

Colonel Macan, of the Honorable Company's Service,
Aide de Camp, Captain Macan,
Brigade Major, Lieutenant Macan.

FIRST

FIRST BRIGADE.

Lieut. Col. J. O. Vandeleur, of H. M. 8th Dragoons.	H. M. 8th Dragoons, the 2d, 3d, and 6th Regts. Native Cavalry.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Lieut. Col. T. Browne, of the Company's Service.	H. M. 27th and 29th Dragoons, the 1st and 4th Regts. Native Cavalry.

European Artillery mounted. Captain C. Browne.

Total Cavalry—Three Regiments of Dragoons, five Regiments of Native Cavalry, and the European mounted Artillery, exclusive of Gallopers attached to the Cavalry.

INFANTRY.

INFANTRY.

Major General Fraser, of His Majesty's Service.
Aide de Camp, Lieutenant Fraser.
Brigade Major, Captain Menzies.

FIRST BRIGADE.

Lieut. Col. the Honorable W. Monson, of the 76th Regt.	H. M. 76th Regt. the 1st Bat. 2d, and 1st Bat. 4th Regts. Native Infanty.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Lieut. Col. G. S. Browne, of the H. C. Service.	1st and 2d Bat. 13th Regt. and 1st Bat. 21st Regt. Native Infantry.

THIRD BRIGADE.

Lieut. Col. Ball, of the H. C. Service.	1st Bat. 8th, and 2d Bat. 22d Regts. Native Infantry.

RESERVE.

Lieut. Col. P. Don, of the H. C. Service.	Flank Companies of H. M. 22d Regt. the 1st and 2d Bats. 12th, 2d Bat. 21st Regt. Native Infantry.

Total Infantry,—His Majesty's 76th Regiment, the Flank Companies of His Majesty's 22d Regiment, and Ten Battalions of Sepoys, exclusive of the Park of Artillery, under Lieutenant Colonel Horsford, and the usual proportion of Artillery, Pioneers, &c. attached to the Line.

1st October.
3d October.
7th October.

With

With this Force, the Commander in Chief moved on the 1st October 1804, against the Troops of Holkar at Muttra, which City Holkar abandoned on the 3d October; on the 7th, the Commander in Chief attempted to surprize the Cavalry of Holkar, encamped in his neighborhood, but from their precipitate flight, was unable to bring them to action.

Vide Appendix D. Pages 195 to 198.

8th October.

On his retreat from Muttra before the Army of the Commander in Chief, Holkar detached his Infantry and Guns to attack the extensive City of Delhi, the residence of the Emperor Shah Aulum; notwithstanding the ruined state of the Fortifications, the extent of the Place, and the inferior number of the Garrison, (consisting entirely of Sepoys and a small Corps of irregular Troops,) the Enemy were unable to make any impression on the City of Delhi, and were compelled on the Night of the 14th October, to make a precipitate retreat, and to retire by a circuitous route through the Hills to the Southward. The details of the attack upon Delhi, and of the gallant and meritorious exertions of the British Troops under Lieutenant Colonels Burn and Ochterlony, are contained in the Pages of Appendix D. noted in the Margin.

14th and 15th October.

Pages 199 to 210.

Having completed his Supplies at Muttra, the Commander in Chief moved towards Delhi, for the purpose of attacking Holkar's Army. The Commander in Chief reached Delhi on the 17th October, and on the 29th of the same month, Jeswunt Rao Holkar with his Cavalry crossed the Jumna between Pannipput and Delhi, and entered the Doab of the Jumna and Ganges, on the Left Bank of the Jumna; the Commander in Chief crossed the Jumna, and proceeded on the Left Bank of that River, in pursuit of Holkar and his Cavalry on the 31st October 1804, with the Reserve under Lieutenant Colonel Don, the three Regiments of Dragoons, three Regiments of Native Cavalry, and the European mounted Artillery. Major General Fraser, with the remainder of the Infantry, two Regiments of Native Cavalry, and the Park of Artillery, was at the same time directed to move on the Right Bank

17th October. 29th October.

1st, 4th, and 6th Regiments of Native Cavalry.

of

of the Jumna from Delhi, towards the Infantry and Artillery of Holkar, which had reached the vicinity of the Fortreſs of Deig on the Right Bank of the River Jumna, and occupied a ſtrong poſition under the Guns of that place. The object of the Commander in Chief by this combined and judicious movement, was to compel both Holkar's Infantry and Cavalry to riſk an action with the Britiſh Troops, or to fly from Hindoſtan, under ſuch circumſtances of ignominy and diſtreſs, as muſt be attended with the moſt fatal conſequences to the cauſe of the Enemy.

Accordingly Major General Fraſer marched from Delhi on the 5th November, and on the 12th reached Goburdun, a place between Muttra and Deig, where he was joined by the Honorable Company's European Regiment. The Force under Major General Fraſer, conſiſted of two Regiments of Native Cavalry, His Majeſty's 76th, and the Company's European Regiments, with the Park of Artillery, and ſix Battalions of Sepoys, amounting altogether to nearly ſix thouſand Men*. The Force of the Enemy encamped near Deig, appears to have amounted to twenty-four Battalions of Infantry, a large body of Horſe, and one hundred and ſixty Pieces of Ordnance.

5th November.
12th November.

Cavalry:
The 2d and 3d Regts. Native Cavalry.

Infantry:
H.M. 76th Reg.
H. C. Eur. Regt.

Native Infantry:
1ſt Bat. 2d Regt.
1ſt — 4th —
1ſt — 8th —
1ſt — 15th —
2d — 15th —
2d — 22d —

On the morning of the 13th November 1804, Major General Fraſer attacked the Enemy, and obtained a moſt ſignal and deciſive Victory, after driving the Enemy from a poſition of the greateſt ſtrength, and capturing at the point of the Bayonet, *Eighty ſeven Pieces of Ordnance.* The Troops of Holkar were materially aided in this Battle by the Rajah of Bhurtpore, who, on this occaſion, violated his Alliance with the Company, and join-

13th November.
BATTLE OF DEIG.
Vide pages 221, 222, 226, 227, 229, to 234 — and page 239. Appendix D.

* Return of theſe Corps on the 23d November 1804, including *Sick, preſent for Duty, on Duty, Recruits,* &c. &c.

NATIVE CAVALRY — Two Regiments, - - -		677
EUROPEAN INFANTRY—His Majeſty's 76th Regiment, -	626	
Honorable Company's European Regiment,	281	
		907
Six Battalions of Sepoys, - - - - -		4176
TOTAL		5760

ed.

ed the Enemy. The Garrison of the Rajah's Fortress of Deig fired on our Troops, and occasioned the principal loss suffered by the British Army in this Battle. The Cavalry of the Rajah of Bhurtpore also joined the Enemy, and took part in the Action. The defection of the Rajah of Bhurtpore, is the more extraordinary, as in addition to many other benefits which he had derived from his Alliance with the Company, the British Government, as a mark of unconditional favor, actually transferred to the Rajah, part of the Territories to the Westward of the River Jumna, conquered from the Enemy during the late War.

In this memorable display of activity, skill, and courage, that gallant and able Officer, Major General Fraser received a severe wound, of which, to the sincere regret of the Governor General, the Commander in Chief, and the whole of the British Army, he unfortunately died on the 24th November. The remains of Major General Fraser were interred at Muttra on the 25th November, and the "last sad honors due to his rank, were paid "by that part of the Army, which he had so lately led to "Victory and Glory."

Vide pages 247, 248 of Appendix D.

While Major General Fraser was carrying into execution this important branch of the Commander in Chief's judicious and masterly plan for the destruction of Holkar's Forces, General Lake, with six Regiments of Cavalry* and the Reserve, continued to pursue the main body of the Enemy's Cavalry, under the personal Command of Holkar, with unabated vigor and perseverance. After marching a distance of *four hundred and fourteen Miles in eighteen days*, the Commander in Chief succeeded on the 17th November 1804, in surprizing the whole Force of the Enemy's Cavalry near the City of Furruckabad, and *after a march of fifty-eight Miles performed within twenty-four hours*, obtained a complete Victory. The Enemy was completely defeated; con-

...AT OF THE ARMY UN... THE PERSONAL COM...D OF HOLKAR, BY THE ...ISH ARMY UNDER THE ...ONAL COMMAND OF HIS ...ELLENCY GENERAL ..., ON THE 17th NOVEM... 1804, NEAR THE CITY ...FURRUCKABAD, AFTER ...ARCH IN TWENTY-...R HOURS OF FIFTY-...HT MILES.—Vide Ap...x D. pages 223 to 225, and ...nd 235.

* His Majesty's 8th, 27th, and 29th Regiments of Dragoons.
1st, 4th, and 6th Regiments of Native Cavalry.

siderable

ſiderable numbers of His Men and Horſes were deſtroyed, and the whole of His Cattle, Baggage, &c. captured. Including the purſuit of the Enemy on the 17th November, the Britiſh Troops *marched a diſtance of ſeventy Miles* from their movement on the morning of the 16th, until they took up their ground on the 17th, and had it not been for the accidental exploſion of a Tumbril belonging to the Britiſh Troops, within a few moments before the approach of the Commander in Chief to Holkar's poſition, no doubt can be entertained, that Holkar himſelf would either have been killed or taken priſoner.

After allowing the Troops to halt for two days, the Commander in Chief marched again on the 20th November in purſuit of Holkar, who recroſſed the Jumna on the 23d November, (in the greateſt diſtreſs) with the remnant of his Cavalry, which had eſcaped from Furruckabad: The Commander in Chief reached Muttra on the 28th November, and on the 1ſt December, proceeded with the whole of the Army, (Infantry and Cavalry) to Deig, which fortreſs His Excellency took from the Enemy between the 23d and 25th of December, the details of the reduction of Deig, together with the ſubſequent Operations of the Commander in Chief, are contained in Pages 249 and ſequel, of Appendix D. of Part Third of Appendix to the Notes relative to the late Tranſactions in the Marhatta Empire. The Commander in Chief was joined on the 30th December by His Majeſty's 75th Regiment, which had been ordered to proceed for that purpoſe from Cawnpore, under the Command of Major General Dowdeſwell.

3d.—*Military Operations in the Dekan, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Wallace.*

THE Operations of the Troops in the Dekan, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Wallace, are ſtated in Pages 212 to 216, and in Pages 244 to 246 of Appendix D. Theſe Operations

Vide - Appendix D. from Pages 212 to 216, and from 244 to 246.

tions were conducted, with the greatest skill, and with complete success; and the Troops under Colonel Wallace, (consisting of four Regiments of Native Cavalry, His Majesty's 74th and 94th Regiments, six Battalions of Sepoys; with a due proportion of Artillery, Pioneers, &c.) displayed the same zeal, perseverance, discipline, and gallantry, which had distinguished their conduct in the memorable Campaign under Major General Wellesley, against the Confederate Chieftains Dowlut Rao Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar.

FORT WILLIAM, JUNE 21, 1804.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, has received a Dispatch from HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF, dated the 18th May 1804, of which the following Copy, is published for general information.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE

MARQUIS WELLESLEY,

GOVERNOR GENERAL, &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

YOUR Lordship will have already been informed of the success of an Assault made by the detachment from the Army, under Lieutenant Colonel Don, on the Fort of Rampoora, the 16th instant. I have now the honor for your Lordship's information, to transmit Lieutenant Colonel Don's detailed report of that affair.

It is unnecessary for me to call your Lordship's attention to the spirited and judicious conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Don, in planning and leading the Assault, or the truly meritorious and gallant conduct, manifested by the whole of the Officers and men of the Detachment, in carrying the Fort.

This service has been performed in a most exemplary style, and reflects the highest honor on the troops engaged, both Cavalry and Infantry, who behaved in the most steady and gallant manner.

The high sense I entertain of their conduct, I have endeavoured to express in my Orders of this date, and particularly that of the 2d Battalion 21st Regiment, a young Corps, embodied but a very few months, and who could only have been brought to their present advanced state of discipline, by the unremitted exertions of their Commanding Officer, Major Wade.

In offering your Lordship my cordial congratulations on the acquisition of this important Fortress, which puts us in possession of the whole of the Territories of Jeswunt Rao Holkar on this side of India, I cannot conclude without recommending Lieutenant

Colonel Don to your Lordſhip's favorable notice, to whoſe ſervices I feel myſelf infinitely indebted.

Lieutenant Colonel Don, ſpeaks in high terms of the ſervice he derived from the Artillery, under the Orders of Captain Raban and Lieutenant Hay: the meritorious conduct of this Corps on all occaſions, I have frequently had the honor to notice to your Lordſhip; in this inſtance, their conduct appears to have been eminently conſpicuous, for gallantry and ſucceſsful exertion, and particularly in the perſon of Serjeant O'Laughlan, who had charge of the twelve pounder that forced the gates, and evinced in that ſituation, the true character of a Britiſh Soldier, and will, I truſt, meet your Excellency's approbation and protection.

The 3d Regiment of Native Cavalry, under the command of Major Doveton, on this occaſion, ſupported that high character for ſteadineſs and bravery, which they have had frequent opportunities of acquiring and confirming, in various inſtances where they have been engaged.

The benefit derived to the ſervice from the advice he received from Captain Wood of the Engineers, Lieutenant Colonel Don acknowledges with gratitude. I have in various inſtances during the Campaign, had opportunities of remarking the zealous exertions, ability, and activity of that Officer on every occaſion, and I derive infinite ſatisfaction from having it again in my power to bear teſtimony to his merits.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordſhip's moſt faithful and humble Servant,

(Signed) G. LAKE.

Head Quarters, *Camp Jellai*, *May* 18, 1804.

Lieutenant Colonel GERARD,

Adjutant General.

SIR,

YESTERDAY I did myſelf the pleaſure of communicating to you for the information of His Excellency the Commander in

Chief, that I had carried into execution the Plan of Attack which I had formed for the reduction of Rampoora, and that it had succeeded beyond my expectations in so far that my loss is infinitely less than what I feared it might have been.

It gives me infinite satisfaction to state that not one of my Officers employed on the Assault has been wounded, and considering the nature of the service, much as I regret my loss in Natives, yet I do think it less than what might have been looked for. This I principally attribute to the attack commencing somewhat before day break, when the Enemy could not discriminate the Officers and indeed could hardly perceive my column, at the same time that it was sufficiently light for my purpose.

Instead of taking up a position on the side of the Fort towards which, the principal entrance is situated, as I at first intended, I continued to occupy my original ground of Encampment, as the Garrison might have been induced to barricade the Gateways which I had determined to attack, by my moving in that direction, and yesterday Morning at two o'Clock, I marched with the flank Companies and four Battalion Companies of the 2d Battalion 8th, and the flank Companies of the 2d Battalion 21st Regiments, which, with one twelve pounder at the head of the Column, for blowing open the Gates, and another in the rear, to keep in check any of the Battalion that came from Tonk, and which was mostly posted outside of the Fort, formed the Assaulting Party. Captain Raban, with one twelve, and four six Pounders, and three Battalion Companies of the 2d Battalion 21st Regiment, followed in the rear of the party to within a certain distance of the Fort, and took post in a situation proper to enable him to fire upon any part of the works, from which the Enemy might appear to annoy us.

Another great inducement that I had not to occupy a position opposite to the grand Gateway, and thereby alarming the Enemy, was to move down in silence at once to the Fort, and cut off the means of communication betwixt it and the Tonk Battalion, posted at some little distance to the right of the first Gate.

Confident that I would succeed in this part of my plan, my in-

ſtructions to Major Doveton were calculated accordingly. His Regiment was left in Camp, ready to mount as ſoon as he heard the attack commence, and to move down in that direction which the fugitives would neceſſarily be obliged to take, and which I had pointed out to him the preceding evening.

I moved with the Detachment undiſcovered, until I arrived within two hundred and fifty, or three hundred yards of the Gateway, when a Picquet of the Tonk battalion on my right, fired upon us, but it did not immediately alarm the Garriſon, I continued moving on without taking the ſmalleſt notice of them. After having however advanced to within a hundred, or a hundred and twenty yards of the paſſage, the Garriſon commenced a ſmart fire from the Ramparts, and at the ſame time, I perceived a number of the Battalion running along the top of the Glacis, endeavouring to gain the Gateway, upon whom I opened a heavy fire of Muſquetry, and defeated their purpoſe, as well as upon the men who occupied the Ramparts. I proceeded on to the firſt Gate, and blew it open, continuing my fire of muſquetry on the works, and diſlodging the people who occupied them. The ſecond Gate was not ſhut, being out of repair. The third and fourth Gates were alſo blown open; when I entered the Town, and having ordered parties to ſcour the Ramparts, I puſhed on to a ſmall Gateway on the South ſide of the Fort, through which the Enemy were making their eſcape, and on gaining the Ramparts, I kept up the fire upon the fugitives, driving them from the ditch, and forcing them to the plain, where I ſaw Major Doveton attacking them in all quarters.

The Nudjeeb Battalion fled in the direction that I expected, and met with the ſame reception as their brother fugitives from the Fort, from the third Regiment of Cavalry.

Encloſed I have the honor to tranſmit, for the purpoſe of being laid before His Excellency the Commander in Chief, a return of the killed and wounded of that part of the Detachment employed yeſterday morning. From this His Excellency will perceive, that the loſs of men and horſes in the Cavalry has been conſiderable, from the very obſtinate reſiſtance of the Enemy, who per-

fifted in refufing quarter on condition of laying down their arms. I have alfo the honor to enclofe a return of the Guns found in the Fort; and Captain Raban being now employed in examining a Magazine, containing a confiderable quantity of gun-powder, fhot, &c. fo foon as that is completed, a return of them fhall be immediately forwarded.

From every information I have received, the Enemy's ftrength was from a thoufand to eleven hundred fighting men. Of thofe there were from forty to fifty killed, and many wounded on the works, in paffing through the gateways, and in the town, during my approach, and on my arrival at the Southern fide.

Major Doveton's Report of thofe killed and wounded by the 3d Regiment Cavalry, ftates them to be, from three hundred and fifty to four hundred.

On getting poffeffion of Rampoora, I found the ramparts to be much thicker than ftated in a former letter. In fome parts they are forty-feet, and in none lefs than eighteen or twenty. Lieutenant Smith having been directed to make a fketch of the Fort, and to take Sections in different places, I fhall add nothing more on that fubject, except that Captain Wood has given directions for the repairs of the gates, and for fome other little alterations to be done by his own people. Befides the Military ftores, there is a very fmall quantity of grain, and a few bullocks of public property in the Fort. Thefe I have ordered to be fecured, and I have likewife done every thing in my power for the protection of the inhabitants, with whofe houfes the Fort is full. For fome time they were exceedingly alarmed, but I am happy to obferve this morning, a confiderable degree of confidence, and which it will be my ftudy to augment.

Having thus detailed the whole of my proceedings for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, I now come to what I confider not only as a part of my duty, but to me a very pleafing one indeed, and that is to acquaint you, that the conduct and behaviour of every individual employed yefterday morning, was fuch as to merit my moft hearty approbation and thanks. Nothing could poffibly have furpaffed it, and in

that light I beg you will represent it to the Commander in Chief.

I feel myself in a particular manner indebted to Captain Raban of the Artillery, and to Captain Wood of the Engineers, for their ready co-operation and advice during the whole of the service. Lieutenant Hay of the Artillery, is fully entitled to my notice, for the effectual manner in which he directed the fire of the twelve-pounders, in the rear of the column, as likewise is my Adjutant Lieutenant Manly, for his activity in conveying my orders. To the whole of the Commissioned, Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, Europeans and Natives, belonging to the Ordnance Department, my best thanks are most fully due.

I beg you will likewise state to His Excellency, that the precision, gallantry, and activity with which my instructions to Major Doveton were carried into effect by the 3d Regiment of Cavalry, reflect the highest credit on the whole of this valuable Corps: the only thing I have to lament is the heavy loss they have sustained.

The European Commissioned Officers of the Native Infantry, from the able manner in which they commanded their respective divisions, are not less entitled to my warmest encomiums than the Native commissioned, Non-commissioned Officers and Privates are, for the strict attention and implicit obedience observed by them throughout the whole of the attack. In those terms I beg leave to represent the behaviour of the Companies of the 8th and 21st Regiments, and you may confidently assure His Excellency that no troops whatever would have behaved better in a similar situation.

I have only further to add, that nothing could be better managed, nor more gallantly performed, than was the blowing open the Gates of Rampoora, by Serjeant O'Laughlan and the party of European Artillery attached to the leading twelve-pounder.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) P. DON, *Lieut. Col.*

Commanding a Detachment

Camp, Rampoora, *May* 17, 1804. *from the Grand Army.*

RETURN of the Killed and Wounded, of the Detachment under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel P. DON, *at the Assault of the Fort of Rampoora, 16th May* 1804.

	EUROPEANS WOUNDED.							NATIVES KILLED.						NATIVES WOUNDED.									HORSES Killed.		HORSES Wounded.	
	Lieutenants.	*Ensigns.*	*Serjeants.*	*Corporals.*	*Gunners.*	*Drummers.*	*Matrosses.*	*Subadars.*	*Jemidars.*	*Havildars.*	*Naicks.*	*Drummers.*	*Sepoys and Troops.*	*Subadars.*	*Serangs.*	*Jemidars.*	*Havildars.*	*Naicks.*	*Tindals.*	*Drummers.*	*Sepoys and Troops.*	*Lascars.*	*Regimental.*	*Officers.*	*Regimental.*	*Officers.*
3d *Regiment of Native Cavalry.*—3 badly, the rest slightly, - - - - - -	1										1		8			1	1				10		6		18	1
Artillery—1 Matross lost his arm, lascars slightly wounded, - - - -				1	1		1															11				
2d *Battalion* 8th *Regiment.*—The Havildar dangerously wounded, 1 Sepoy lost an arm, the rest slightly, - - - - -										1			4				1				15					
2d *Battalion of the* 21*st Regiment.*—The Jemidar lost a leg, 1 Sepoy dangerously wounded, the rest slightly, - - - - -										1			2			1	2	1			9					
TOTAL	1			1	1		1			2	1		9			2	4	1			34	11	6		18	1

Officers Wounded, Lieutenant Boileau, slightly;
Officer's Horse Wounded, Lieutenant Stuart's.

(Signed) P. DON.

A TRUE COPY,
(Signed) J. GERARD, *Adjutant General.*

BY advices from the Commander in Chief, under date the 26th of May, it appears that on the 21ſt of May 1804, an incurſion was made into the Province of Bundelcund, by a body of predatory Horſe, ſtated to amount to Five Thouſand.

Lieut. Colonel Fawcett, who by the illneſs of Colonel Powell, and the death of Lieut. Colonel Polhill, had ſucceeded to the command of the Britiſh Troops ſerving in the Province of Bundelcund, had ſent a Detachment of ſeven Companies of Sepoys, a Troop of Native Cavalry, and the Park of Artillery, under the command of Captain Smith, to attack a Fort, about five miles diſtant from Lieutenant Colonel Fawcett's poſition at Kooch.

On the morning of the 22d of May, the party of predatory Horſe ſucceeded in cutting off a part of Captain Smith's Detachment, which was poſted in the Pettah of the Fort. This party conſiſted of Captain Feade, and Lieut. Morris, of the Artillery, with two Serjeants, two Corporals, four Gunners, and forty Matroſſes, and a proportion of Laſcars, Mr. Hooper, Aſſiſtant Surgeon, and two Companies of Sepoys from the 1ſt Battalion 18th Regiment, under Lieut. Gilleſpie. The whole of the party was cut off, with the exception of 130 wounded Natives, who returned to Lieut. Colonel Fawcett's Camp on the 24th of May. Two Howitzers, two 12-Pounders, one 6-Pounder, and all the Tumbrils belonging to the Park, were alſo captured by the party of predatory Horſe. Captain Smith, with the remaining five Companies of Sepoys, retreated (with the loſs of one man only) to Lieut. Colonel Fawcett's Camp. The party of predatory Horſe made ſeveral attempts to cut off Captain Smith's retreat, but without ſucceſs.

The ſame party of predatory Horſe afterwards attacked the Town of Calpee, and attempted to croſs the Jumna, but was repulſed with loſs by two Companies of Sepoys under the command of Captain Jones; and was afterwards defeated near Kooch on the 30th May by Colonel Sheppard, commanding a party of Troops lately in the ſervice of Ambajee Inglia. Since that period of time, the predatory Horſe have entirely evacuated the Province of Bundelcund.

ON the retreat of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar from Hindoſtan on the 23d of April 1804, His Excellency the Commander in Chief detached two parties of irregular Horſe, under the command of Captain Gardiner, an Officer in the ſervice of the Rajah of Jypore, and of Lieutenant Lucan, of His Majeſty's 74th Regiment, to watch the motions of Holkar.

Captain Gardiner reached a place called Ballookhery, at nine o'clock on the morning of the 29th May, and had ſcarcely diſmounted his party, when he received intelligence, that a Native Chieftain in the intereſt of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, named Tantia, was encamped with three Battalions of Infantry, eleven Guns, two hundred Mewattees, and three thouſand Horſe, at the diſtance of about five miles from Captain Gardiner's poſition.

Captain Gardiner immediately addreſſed a letter to Lieut. Lucan, who occupied a poſition about two miles in his rear, apprizing him of the circumſtance, and requeſting Lieut. Lucan's aſſiſtance in attacking Tantia's party. Lieutenant Lucan ſoon joined Captain Gardiner, and the two diviſions loſt no time in advancing towards the Enemy.

It appeared, however, from intelligence communicated by the inhabitants, that Tantia's Battalions had been apprized of the near approach of Captain Gardiner and Lieut. Lucan, and were retreating to occupy a poſition in a difficult paſs, ſix miles diſtant from Cotterah, which they reached about one o'Clock P. M. on the 29th May; Tantia's Battalions immediately took poſt with their rear to the paſs, having a riſing ground on their right, and their front and flanks completely encompaſſed by deep ravines, only paſſable by a road, ſufficiently broad to admit of the paſſage of a common Cart, and defended by three Guns.

As ſoon as the diviſions under Captain Gardiner and Lieutenant Lucan came within reach of their Artillery, Tantia's Battalions opened their Guns. Captain Gardiner and Lieutenant Lucan formed their diviſions into three ſeparate bodies; the left was commanded by Lieutenant Lucan; the centre was under the orders of a native Chief, named Fyze Tallub Khan; and the right conſiſted of the detachment under Captain Gardiner's immediate command, and was deſtined to approach Tantia's party

as near as poſſible under cover of the Ravines, as the nature of the ground prevented the poſſibility of a charge on the Enemy. A fourth party, under the command of the Bewerry Choudry, was detached by a circuitous route, to take poſſeſſion of an hill in the rear of the right flank of Tantia's party, which entirely cut off from Tantia's Battalions the means of retreat. Theſe movements, from the nature of the ground, (interſected in every direction by deep Ravines and Nullahs) occupied a conſiderable time, during which a part of the Cavalry of the right and left of Captain Gardiner's and Lieutenant Lucan's diviſions was diſmounted, and under cover of the Ravines advanced to within Piſtol ſhot of the Enemy's lines. But from the ſteepneſs of the Banks, it was impoſſible to derive any material advantage from this movement, excepting that of intimidating the Enemy. A few of the Cavalry belonging to Captain Gardiner and Lieutenant Lucan attacked two Companies of the Enemy's Infantry ſtationed in a Nullah, which was abandoned without reſiſtance.

At five o'Clock P. M. the Guns attached to Lieutenant Lucan's diviſion arrived after a march of thirty-five miles, when the Native Chieftain commanding Tantia's Battalions, demanded a parly, and agreed to ſurrender his party, on condition of being eſcorted in ſafety to the Camp of Bappoo Scindiah, and of never ſerving againſt the Britiſh Government. Theſe terms having been acceded to by Captain Gardiner, the Battalions (ſurrounded by parties of Captain Gardiner and Lieutenant Lucan's Cavalry,) immediately commenced their march to Ballookhery. The force of the Battalions, including 200 Mewatties, amounts to 2099 effective men. One of the Guns carries a Ball of about fifteen pounds weight: two of the Guns are ſix pounders, and the reſt of the ordnance are Guns of a ſmall Calibre. Tantia himſelf retreated with his Cavalry, on the firſt appearance of the diviſions under Captain Gardiner and Lieutenant Lucan.

Publiſhed by Command of
His Excellency the Moſt Noble
The Governor General in Council,
J. LUMSDEN, *Chief Sec. to the Govt.*

FORT WILLIAM, JULY 19, 1804.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE, FROM BUNDELCUND.

ADVICES have been received from His Excellency the Commander in Chief, dated the 5th July 1804, enclosing intelligence of the complete succefs of Lieutenant Colonel Martindale, Commanding the Troops in the Province of Bundelcund, againft a party of Banditti under the orders of a Bundela Chief, named Rajah Ram Sing, and of the Nagahs.

By thefe Advices, it appears, that on the 1ft of July 1804, Lieutenant Colonel Martindale, with the Detachment under his Command, arrived at Mohobah; and having afcertained the pofition occupied by Rajah Ram and the Nagahs, determined to attack them on the morning of the 2d. Lieutenant Colonel Martindale accordingly directed Captains O'Halloran and Anderfon, with the Brigades of Meer Cullub Ally and Mahomed Zumaun Khan, to move towards the Banditti, by the neareft road, while the Detachment under his immediate Command proceeded by a circuitous route through the Hills.

The pofition occupied by Rajah Ram and the Nagahs was extremely ftrong, being furrounded by ranges of high rocks, which were lined by Matchlockmen and Rocket Boys, who kept up a conftant fire upon the Britifh Troops as they advanced againft the Banditti.

Both attacks fucceed completely, and the Banditti were driven from the ftrong pofition which they occupied, with the lofs of nearly the whole of their Baggage, Tents Camels, Horfes, Bazar, &c. which fell into the hands of Lieutenant Colonel Martindale's Detachment.

Lientenant Colonel Martindale reports, that the whole of the Troops conducted themfelves to his entire fatisfaction, and that the attacks of the Brigades under the Command of Captains

O'Halloran and Anderſon, were made with great ſkill and gallantry: Lieutenant Colonel Martindale alſo mentions in terms of approbation the conduct of Captain Watſon, who with Four Companies of the 1ſt Battalion 18th Regiment, was ordered, to ſcour the Hills which were covered with Matchlockmen belonging to the Banditti. It is impoſſible to aſcertain the loſs ſuſtained by the Banditti, but it appears to have been conſiderable; the remainder of the Banditti fled in different directions, and great numbers, (from the diſperſed manner of their retreat,) were attacked by the Inhabitants of the Villages through which they paſſed. Two Squadrons of the 5th Regiment Native Cavalry under Captain Webber, charged a body of the Predatory Cavalry with great effect, and took a Color, together with the Religious Standard of the Nagahs.

The Returns of the Caſualties ſuffered by the Britiſh Troops on this occaſion, are annexed to this Statement.

Return of the Caſualties in the Detachment under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel MARTINDALE, *in the Action with the Bundellahs, on the 2d July,* 1804.

		Subidars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Drummers.	Rank and File.	Laſcars.	Horſes.
5th REGIMENT NATIVE CAVALRY.	Killed,							
	Wounded,			1		2		1
	Miſſing,							2
1ſt BATTALION 13th REGIMENT.	Killed,						1	
	Wounded,					1		
	Miſſing,							
1ſt BATTALION 18th REGIMENT.	Killed,					5		
	Wounded,					13		
	Miſſing,							
2d BATTALION 18th REGIMENT.	Killed,					1		
	Wounded,					2		
	Miſſing,							
	TOTAL			1		24	1	3

(Signed) D. ROBERTSON,
Maj. of Brig. Bundelcund.

(TRUE COPY,)
(Signed) J. GERARD,
Adjutant General.

Return of Casualties in the Brigade, commanded by ZUMAUN KHAN *and* SHAICK CULLUB ALLY, *in the Action with the Bundellas, at Pusswarree, on the 2d July,* 1804.

SHAICK CULLUB ALLY's BRIGADE.	Subidars.	Jemadars.	Havaldars.	Naicks.	Drummers.	Sepoys.	Cavalry. Horsemen.	Cavalry. Horses.
Killed, - - - -		1	1	3		19	1	
Wounded, - - - -	2	2	5	4	2	29	3	2
Missing, - - - -				1		4		
TOTAL	2	3	6	8	2	52	4	2
SHAICK MAHOMED ZUMAUN KHAN's BRIGADE.								
Killed, - - - -			1			18		
Wounded, - - - -	1	5		1		16	2	1
Missing, - - - -								
TOTAL	1	5	1	1		54	2	1

(Signed) D. ROBERTSON,

Maj. of Brig. Bundelcund.

(TRUE COPY,)

(Signed) J. GERARD,

Adjutant General.

Another party of Banditti, stated to be under the Orders of an Officer of Meer Khan's, assembled at the village of Mooduna on the 24th of June 1804, and advanced (with an intention of attacking Colonel Sheppard, Commanding a Corps, lately in the Service of Ambajee Inglia) to Bucknan, two Coss from Kooch. Colonel Sheppard immediately moved against the Banditti, with one Battalion and the Irregular Cavalry under his Command, and entirely routed the Banditti, of whom one hundred men were killed, and upwards of one hundred wounded. Forty Horses of the Banditti were killed, and several Tents and Horses were taken by Colonel Sheppard's Corps.—Meer Khan's Officer was also killed.

All the Country in the vicinity of Kalpee, (lately disturbed by the irruption of Banditti), is reported by Lieutenant Colonel Prole, Commanding at Kalpee, to be in a state of perfect tranquillity.

FORT WILLIAM, July 26, 1804.

THE following Dispatches are published for general Information.

To His Excellency the Most Noble
MARQUIS WELLESLEY, K. P.
Governor General, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I have real satisfaction in forwarding to Your Lordship, the accompanying Copy of a Dispatch, received late last Night, from the Honorable Brigadier General Monson, announcing the Assault and Capture of the important Fortress of Hinglais-Ghur, on the 2d Instant, by a Detachment from the Division under his Orders.

The high terms in which the Honorable Brigadier speaks of the gallantry and good conduct of the whole of the Officers and Men, employed on this Service, does them real honor.

He has particularized the service rendered by Major Sinclair, who led the Attack, Captain Hutchinson of the Artillery, Lieutenant Lucan, and Ensign Boyer; to the steadiness and bravery displayed by these Officers, the successful issue of this gallant affair, appears to be most justly attributed by Brigadier General Monson.

It is unnecessary to draw Your Lordship's attention to the meritorious exertions of the Honorable Brigadier General Monson, whose gallant services, in various instances, Your Lordship has had occasion to remark; I can only add, that I feel myself beyond measure indebted to this Officer, on this occasion, whose able plans for ultimately ensuring the success of the undertaking, must ever reflect on him the highest credit, and cannot fail to be justly appreciated by Your Lordship.

By the capture of Hinglais-Ghur (should Brigadier Monson advance to the support of Colonel Murray), his Supplies will be secured, and the People of the adjoining Districts (who have al-

ready manifested their favorable intentions), will feel themselves completely freed from the Oppressions of Jeswunt Rao Holkar.

I shall have the honor to forward the Returns of the Killed and Wounded as soon as received.

I have the honor to be, &c.

CAWNPORE, *July* 13, 1804. (Signed) G. LAKE.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

GENERAL LAKE,

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, *&c. &c. &c.*

SIR,

It is with unbounded satisfaction, I have the honor to acquaint Your Excellency, that the strong and hitherto called, impregnable Hill Fort of Hinglais-Ghur, was assaulted yesterday, at two o'Clock P. M. by a Party from my Detachment, composed of the 2d Battalion 2d Regiment, six six-Pounders, and a part of Lieutenant Lucan's Hindostany Cavalry, the whole under the Command of Major Sinclair.

This Detachment left my Camp at Soonorah, on the Evening of the 1st, and arrived within a mile of the Fort, at half past ten on the Morning of the 2d, when from the existing circumstances of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, being within twenty-two Coss of my Detachment, with the whole of his Cavalry, Brigades, and Guns, and it being in the height of the Rains, it became necessary, that no time should be lost, and what can be done to day, should not be put off till tomorrow.

The Fort having been previously reconnoitred, and the Troops having had three hours rest, it was determined to proceed to the Assault, and at half past two they arrived at the positions fixed upon; being now discovered by the Enemy, a very heavy Cannonade commenced from the Fort, which from the great expertness

of our Artillery, was in the courſe of an hour completely ſilenced, and our Troops then having eſcaladed the Walls, took poſſeſſion of the place, and which makes me extremely happy to add, with very little loſs on our part, not having an Officer either Killed or Wounded.

The Garriſon conſiſted of three hundred Cavalry and eight hundred Infantry, commanded by Sham Rao Murray, (the Killedar of the place,) who made his eſcape through a ſmall Gateway on the Eaſt ſide of the Fort with other Fugitives, many of whom were found Killed and Wounded in the ſurrounding Jungles.

The higheſt praiſe is due to Major Sinclair, for the judicious arrangements in planning the different attacks which conſiſted of three, viz. himſelf with Eight Companies of the 2d Regiment, and two ſix-pounders, attacked the Gateway on the North ſide; whilſt Captain Hutchinſon from a riſing ground on the Weſt face of the Fort, with four ſix-Pounders and two ſmaller Pieces enfiladed the greateſt part of the works, in which Captain Hutchinſon evinced his profeſſional knowledge in the moſt gallant manner.

Lieutenant Lucan, accompanied by Enſign Boyer, with a Company of the 2d Regiment and the greateſt part of his Hindoſtany Horſe (diſmounted), attempted to enter a ſmall Gate on the Weſt ſide of the Fort, but finding it barricaded, were obliged to eſcalade the Wall, in which he was well ſupported by Enſign Boyer. Lieutenant Lucan in leading this attack, ſhewed the greateſt activity and utmoſt bravery.

To Major Sinclair, Captain Hutchinſon, and to every Officer and Soldier who compoſed this Detachment, my warmeſt acknowledgements are due, and whoſe conduct on this occaſion, will, I truſt, meet with Your Excellency's approbation, to whom I beg to recommend them in the moſt fervent manner.

The Fort of Hinglais-Ghur has been in poſſeſſion of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's Family for theſe fifty years, and is conſidered by the Natives as one of the ſtrongeſt Forts in his Dominions; It is ſurrounded by a deep natural Ravine, two hundred and fifty feet in breadth and two hundred in depth, the ſides perpendicular, on the

inner of which is built the Walls of the Fort; there are alſo three made Cauſeways leading to the Gates.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) W. MONSON,
Brigadier Commanding.

CAMP NEAR BOYNSODAH, *July* 3, 1804.

P. S.—A Return of the Killed and Wounded, Stores and Ordnance, as ſoon as aſcertained, I ſhall have the honor of tranſmitting to Your Excellency; I beg leave alſo to obſerve, that there were only Nine Companies of the 2d Battalion 2d Regiment preſent at the taking of the Fort.

(Signed) W. M.

(A TRUE COPY,)

(Signed) G. A. F. LAKE,
Military Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM, October 2, 1804.

HIS Majesty, Shah Aulum, having been graciously pleased to confer upon His Excellency the Commander in Chief, the Insignia of the Mahee and Muratib, accompanied by the Nobut, and other marks of dignity; His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, has directed the Commander in Chief's Dispatch, which contains a statement of the Ceremonies observed on this occasion, to be published for general information.

To His Excellency the Most Noble
MARQUIS WELLESLEY,
Governor General, *&c. &c. &c.*

My Lord,

It was intimated to me some time ago, that it was the intention of His Majesty, Shah Aulum, to honor me with the Insignia of the Mahee and Muratib, accompanied by the Nobut and other marks of dignity, which it has been customary to confer on the great Officers of the Empire.

2. These Insignia, under the charge of Rajah Munnoo Lall, a Person of Rank, having arrived near this place, I made such preparations to receive them as were consistent with that degree of respect and attention, which I have deemed it proper on all occasions, to manifest towards His Majesty.

3. The ceremony of receiving them, on account of heavy Rains which have of late fallen almost incessantly, was necessarily postponed till the 14th instant; when I proceeded, attended by Major General Frazer, and the Officers composing my Suite, to Tents, which I had ordered to be pitched for this purpose, at some distance from Cantonments.

4. After being invested with a Sword and Shield, which are more particularly assigned to Military rank; and having performed the ceremonies usual upon such occasions, I returned to the Cantonments, preceded by the several Insignia of the Mahee, and

Muratib, and Nobut, and accompanied by Rajah Munnoo Lall, who teſtified the higheſt ſatisfaction at the reſpectful attention, with which the honor conferred on me by His Majeſty had been received.

5. Rajah Munnoo Lall is to remain with me as a Vakeel on the part of His Majeſty.

I have the honor to be, My Lord,

Your Lordſhip's moſt faithful humble Servant,

Cawnpore, *Auguſt* 18, 1804. (Signed) G. LAKE.

The following ſtatement of the Operations of the Detachment under the Command of the Honorable Lieutenant Colonel Monſon, is publiſhed for general information.

After the Capture of Hinglaiz-Ghur, by the Detachment under the Command of the Honorable Lieutenant Colonel Monſon, as ſtated in the Calcutta Gazette of the 26th of July, Lieutenant Colonel Monſon advanced his poſition about fifty miles from the Mokundra Paſs, in which poſition he was informed that he would be able to procure Supplies. Colonel Monſon alſo expected to be able to communicate with Colonel Murray, at that time on his march, with a conſiderable Detachment of Troops, from Guzerat towards Oujein.

The Corps under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Monſon, conſiſted of five Battalions of Sepoys, with a proportion of Artillery, and of two Bodies of irregular Horſe, under the Command of Lieutenant Lucan, and of a Native Chieftain, named Bapojee Scindiah, amounting to about three thouſand Men.

On the 7th of July 1804, Lieutenant Colonel Monſon received intelligence, that Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, (who, ſince his retreat before the Army of the Commander in Chief, had occupied a poſition in Malwa, having the Chumbul River between him and Colonel Monſon's Corps,) had croſſed the Chumbul River with the whole of his Army and Guns. Lieutenant Colonel Monſon was deſirous of attacking Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, and moved towards the

place at which it was ſtated that Jeſwunt Rao Holkar had croſſed the Chumbul River. Colonel Monſon however ſtates, that he had only two days Grain in his Camp: that part of his Corps had been detached to bring up Grain; that one Battalion of his Force was on its march to join him from Hinglaiz-Ghur; that he expected to be joined by an Eſcort, with Treaſure for the uſe of his Detachment; and that he had alſo received accounts from Colonel Murray, of that Officer's intention to fall back on the Myhie River. Under theſe circumſtances, and adverting to the large body of Cavalry which was ſtated to be with Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's Army, Lieutenant Colonel Monſon determined to retire to the Mokundra Paſs.

Accordingly, the whole of the Baggage and Stores belonging to Lieutenant Colonel Monſon's Detachment was ſent off at four A. M. on the morning of the 8th of July 1804, to Soonorah; and Lieutenant Colonel Monſon remained on the ground of encampment till half paſt nine, with his Detachment formed in order of Battle. At this period of time, no Enemy having appeared, Lieutenant Colonel Monſon commenced his march, leaving Lieutenant Lucan and Bapojee Scindiah with the irregular Cavalry on the ground, with orders to follow in half an hour, and to ſend Lieutenant Colonel Monſon the earlieſt intelligence of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's motions.

The Detachment had marched nearly ſix coſs, when Lieutenant Colonel Monſon received intelligence that Lieutenant Lucan's Party had been attacked at a conſiderable diſtance in his rear, by the whole of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's Cavalry. Lieutenant Colonel Monſon ſtates, that he immediately ordered the Troops to form for the purpoſe of ſupporting Lieutenant Lucan, and was on his march towards Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's Army, when Bapojee Scindiah joined him, and informed Lieutenant Colonel Monſon that the Rear Guard had been defeated, that many Sirdars had been either killed or wounded, and that Lieutenant Lucan with ſeveral Sirdars were taken Priſoners. Lieutenant Colonel Monſon therefore, continued his march to Soonorah, where his Baggage had

arrived in safety; the Baggage moved again at eleven at night on the 8th, and at four in the morning of the 9th of July, the Detachment prosecuted its march to the Mokundra Pass, which it reached at noon on the same day, without having been molested by the Enemy.

On the morning of the 10th of July, a large body of the Enemy's Cavalry made their appearance, and continued to encrease in numbers until noon next day, when Jeswunt Rao Holkar sent a letter to Lieutenant Colonel Monson, requiring the Surrender of the Guns and small Arms of the British Detachment. This demand being rejected with becoming spirit, Jeswunt Rao Holkar divided his Force into three Bodies, and made a vigorous attack on the Front and Flanks of Lieutenant Colonel Monson's Corps. Owing however, to the judicious position occupied by Lieutenant Colonel Monson, and to the bravery and steadiness displayed by the Troops under his Command, Jeswunt Rao Holkar could not make any impression on Lieutenant Colonel Monson's Detachment; and after various unsuccessful attacks, which continued until evening, Jeswunt Roa Holkar drew off his Troops, to a position two coss from Lieutenant Colonel Monson's Corps, where he was joined by his Infantry and Guns, and, where he encamped, with the intention, it is stated, of attacking Lieutenant Colonel Monson the following morning.

Lieutenant Colonel Monson states, that he was apprehensive the Enemy might pass his Rear, and thus cut off his communication with the Mokundra Pass, and with the Town of Kotah, which was the only place, at that period of time, from which he could expect to derive any Supplies. Adverting also to the circumscribed nature of his own position, to the supposed strength of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's Force, and to the supposed weight and number of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's Guns, Lieutenant Colonel Monson did not consider his Post at Mokundra to be tenable, and accordingly resolved to retire to Kotah, which place he reached on the 12th of July in the morning after two marches. The whole Detachment experienced great fatigue, owing to the sea-

ſon of the year and to the ſtate of the Country. Lieutenant Colonel Monſon reports the conduct of all the Troops to have been extremely meritorious, and, on the 11th of July, to have been diſtinguiſhed by particular gallantry and firmneſs. The loſs ſuſtained in the affair at the Mokundra Paſs was inconſiderable, and is ſtated in the Official Return, annexed to this Gazette.

The Rajah of Kotah was unwilling to admit Lieutenant Colonel Monſon into the Town, and ſtated, that he could not furniſh Lieutenant Colonel Monſon with any Proviſions. As the Troops began to experience ſevere diſtreſs for want of a proper ſupply of Food, Lieutenant Colonel Monſon continued his march to the Gaumus Nuddee Ghaut. The Rains had ſet in with violence on the 10th of July, and about this period of time became inceſſant. Although the Gaumus Nuddee is only ſeven miles diſtant from Kotah, the obſtructions, occaſioned by the Rains and the nature of the ſoil, prevented Lieutenant Colonel Monſon from reaching the Gaumus Rivulet until the morning of the 13th of July.

The Rivulet was not fordable on the 13th, and Lieutenant Colonel Monſon halted on the 14th, to enable the Troops to procure a ſupply of Grain from a Village called Puttun, diſtant about two coſs.

On the 15th of July, Lieutenant Colonel Monſon continued his march, but the Rains were ſo violent that it was impoſſible to move the Guns; Lieutenant Colonel Monſon therefore halted. It rained during the whole of the night of the 15th, and on the morning of the 16th July, the Guns had ſunk ſo deep into the mud, that it was impracticable, with every degree of exertion, to extricate them. Lieutenant Colonel Monſon ſtates, that he had no Proviſions in Camp, and that all the neighbouring Villages were exhauſted. The ſmall ſupply obtained from the Village of Puttun was alſo expended. Under theſe circumſtances, Lieutenant Colonel Monſon was induced to ſpike his Guns, and to order the Ammunition to be deſtroyed; at the ſame time he

wrote to the Rajah of Boondee, desiring him to send some people to extricate the Guns, and to deposit them in a place of security.

As soon as these measures were completed, Lieutenant Colonel Monson prosecuted his march, and reached the Chumbulee Rivulet on the 17th of July, having passed a Country so completely overflowed, that it was with the utmost difficulty the Troops could march. The Rivulet was not fordable on the 17th, but on the 18th of July, Lieutenant Colonel Monson was enabled to cross over the European Artillery-men on Elephants, and to send them on to Rampoorah.

On the 19th July, the Rivulet continued to rise. The Troops were in the greatest distress for Food, when Lieutenant Colonel Monson heard that there was some Grain in a Village at a few miles distance. A strong Party with Arms, and an equal number without Arms, were accordingly detached from each Corps, of Lieutenant Colonel Monson's Detachment, together with all the Camp Followers. This Party returned the next morning (the 20th July), with a sufficient quantity of Grain for the use of the Detachment for two days. On their return to Camp, the Party was attacked by a body of the Enemy's Horse, who were however, repulsed. A few Sepoys were wounded in this Affair.

In the evening of the 21st July, Lieutenant Colonel Monson detached Captain O'Donnell with the Flank Companies belonging to the Corps of his Detachment, to beat up a body of Cavalry, encamped at some distance. Captain O'Donnell was completely successful. The Enemy's Camp was destroyed, and Captain O'Donnell captured some Camels, and two hundred Horse. The Enemy's loss was considerable in this Affair.

On the 23d of July, Lieutenant Colonel Monson having procured a few Rafts, crossed over the 2d Battalion of the 21st Regiment; and on the 24th, the 2d Battalion of the 12th Regiment; Lieutenant Colonel Monson also sent Lieutenant Colonel Don with the 2d Battalion of the 8th Regiment, to a ford, a few miles lower down the Rivulet, with a view to expedite the pas-

ſage of the Detachment. During the 24th of July, a large body of the Enemy's Cavalry made their appearance. Lieutenant Colonel Monſon immediately drew up the remainder of his Detachment, amounting to about ſeven hundred Men, and maintained a conteſt with the Enemy until ſun-ſet, when the Enemy retired with the loſs of ſeveral Men and Horſes. Lieutenant Colonel Monſon had about twenty Men killed and wounded.

On the morning of the 25th July, Lieutenant Colonel Monſon ordered the 2d Battalion 21ſt Regiment to proceed through the Lackeree Paſs, and to take up a poſition near the entrance towards Rampoorah. The 2d Battalion of the 2d Regiment croſſed the Rivulet on the morning of the 25th; and Lieutenent Colonel Monſon having ſent the 1ſt Battalion of the 12th Regiment to join Lieutenant Colonel Don, and having no Proviſions in Camp, moved on the morning of the 26th of July, with the 2d Battalion 2d Regiment, and the 2d Battalion 12th Regiment, towards Rampoorah, which he reached on the 27th; Lieutenant Colonel Monſon immediately adopted meaſures for ſupplying the two remaining Corps, (the 2d Battalion 8th Regiment, and the 1ſt Battalion 12th Regiment), under Lieutenant Colonel Don with Proviſions, and Lieutenant Colonel Don joined him at Rampoorah on the 29th of July. Some men belonging to Lieutenant Colonel Monſon's Detachment were drowned in croſſing the Chumbulee Rivulet: and in the march to Rampoorah, (from the Nullah through the Lackeree Paſs) the different Corps were attacked by the Hill People, and by Banditti, who, however, were always repulſed with vigor and ſucceſs. The 2d Battalion of the 8th Regiment had ſeveral Men killed and wounded, and among the latter, Lieutenant Simpſon, of the Honorable Company's ſervice.

On his arrival at Rampoorah, Lieutenant Colonel Monſon was joined by two Battalions of Sepoys, with four 6-Pounders, and two Howitzers, and a body of Hindoſtanee Cavalry under Major Frith, together with a ſupply of Grain, which had been ſent from Agra by the Commander in Chief, as ſoon as His Excellen-

cy heard of Lieutenant Colonel Monſon's ſituation at the Mokundra Paſs. Lieutenant Colonel Monſon alſo adopted meaſures for collecting a ſupply of Grain; but the ſupply which he was enabled to procure, was inconſiderable, and Jeſwunt Rao Holkar having advanced in conſiderable Force, Lieutenant Colonel Monſon determined to proſecute his retreat to Khooſhal-Ghur, where he expected to be joined by ſix Battalions and twenty-one Guns, under the Command of a Native Commander, named Sudaſheo Bhow Bukſhee, in the ſervice of Dowlut Rao Scindiah, and were he was alſo in hopes he could obtain a ſufficient ſupply of Proviſions, to enable him to keep the Field againſt Jeſwunt Rao Holkar. Previouſly to quitting Rampoorah, Lieutenant Colonel Monſon made the neceſſary arrangements for its ſecurity. A Garriſon was left in the Fort of Rampoorah, under the Command of Captain Hutchinſon, of the Bengal Artillery, conſiſting of the 2d Battalion 8th Regiment, and four Companies of the 21ſt Regiment, with four 6-Pounders, and a large ſtock of Proviſions.

The remainder of Lieutenant Colonel Monſon's Detachment, conſiſting of five Battalions and ſix Companies of Sepoys*, with two Howitzers, reached the Bannas River about day break on the morning of the 22d Auguſt, 1804. The River had riſen in conſequence of a heavy fall of Rain, and was ſo high as to be ſcarcely fordable for the largeſt Elephants.

Three Boats were found at the Bannas River, and Lieutenant Colonel Monſon, perceiving that the River did not fall ſo rapidly as might be expected, ordered Captain Nicholl with the ſix Companies of the 2d Battalion 21ſt Regiment, to croſs the River, and to proceed to Khooſhal-Ghur, in charge of the Treaſure of the Detachment.

* 2d Battalion 2d Regiment,
1ſt ditto 9th ditto,
1ſt ditto 14th ditto,
12th Regiment (2 Battalions), and
Six Companies of the 21ſt Regiment,
With two Howitzers.

Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's Cavalry appeared in large Bodies in front of Lieutenant Colonel Monſon's Detachment, on the morning of the 23d Auguſt 1804, and pitched their Camp about four miles from Lieutenant Colonel Monſon. Lieutenant Colonel Monſon however ſtates, that the Encampment was ſo irregular, as to render it impoſſible to attack the Enemy's Cavalry with any proſpect of advantage.

On the morning of the 24th Auguſt, the River having been found fordable, Lieutenant Colonel Monſon began to croſs over his Baggage, at eight A. M. together with one Battalion. At the ſame time the Enemy took poſſeſſion of a large Village on Lieutenant Colonel Monſon's Right, but Lieutenant Colonel Monſon attacked this Poſt, and carried it with the loſs of a few Men. The fall of the River having rendered it fordable in many places, the Enemy availed themſelves of this circumſtance, and their Cavalry began to croſs in great numbers, at different places to the right and left of Lieutenant Colonel Monſon's poſition. The greater part of Lieutenant Colonel Monſon's Baggage had croſſed, and Lieutenant Colonel Monſon ſent over three more Battalions and one Howitzer for its protection, intending to follow with the remaining Corps, (the 2d Battalion 2d Regiment, and the Picquets of the four Corps which had croſſed,) as ſoon as the remainder of the Baggage and the Camp Followers had effected their paſſage over the River.

At four P. M. however, the Enemy's Infantry and Guns arrived, and opened a heavy Cannonade on the 2d Battalion 2d Regiment, and the Picquets poſted on the South ſide of the Bannas River. Lieutenant Colonel Monſon immediately charged the Enemy with this ſmall Body of Men, and ſucceeded in carrying ſome Guns. The Enemy, however, encouraged by their ſuperiority of numbers, rallied; and advancing with great celerity in different directions, the Picquets and the 2d Battalion 2d Regiment were overpowered, and compelled to retire, and to abandon the remaining Howitzer. Our Troops ſuffered very ſeverely in this Operation, and with difficulty effected a retreat under cover of

the 1ſt Battalion 14th Regiment, which advanced to the Bank of the River for that purpoſe.

The Enemy proſecuted the advantage which they had obtained, and Lieutenant Colonel Monſon was compelled to abandon his Baggage, and to continue his retreat to Khooſhal-Ghur, which he reached on the night of the 25th Auguſt. During the march to Khooſhal-Ghur, the Enemy's Cavalry, ſupported by Guns, made ſeveral attacks on Lieutenant Colonel Monſon's Detachment, but without ſucceſs. At Khooſhal-Ghur, Lieutenant Colonel Monſon found Captain Nicholl, who arrived in the vicinity of the Fort of Khooſhal-Ghur, on the 24th of Auguſt. Captain Nicholl's Picquets were attacked on the night of the 24th by parties of Horſemen, but maintained their poſt until the morning of the 25th, when they were recalled, and Captain Nicholl moved into the Fort of Khooſhal-Ghur, with the whole of his Detachment, ſtrengthened by a Company from the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, which had been ſtationed at Khooſhal-Ghur for ſome days. Captain Nicholl ſtates, that there were ſeveral gates and openings into the Fort of Khooſhal-Ghur, which belongs to the Rajah of Jeypoor; and that on the morning of the 25th of Auguſt, he was apprized, that it was the intention of the Troops under Sudaſheo Bhow, to levy a Contribution upon the Town of Khooſhal-Ghur. This information, Captain Nicholl further adds, was accompanied by a threat, that if in two hours a certain ſum of Money was not paid to the Marhatta Troops, they would Cannonade the Town.

Captain Nicholl then declared his intention of protecting the Town, and received a letter from the Marhatta Commander, requiring the Surrender of the Elephants, Treaſure, &c. belonging to the Britiſh Detachment. To this demand Captain Nicholl made no reply, and at nine o'clock in the morning of the 25th Auguſt, the Enemy opened ſome Guns on the Town. At five o'clock in evening of the ſame day, Captain Nicholl reports, that the Enemy made an attack upon the Town with their Infantry, but were quickly repulſed with the loſs of ſeveral Men. Captain Nicholl had two Sepoys killed in this affair.

On the morning of the 26th Auguſt, the whole of the Enemy's Cavalry encamped in ſeparate Bodies, ſurrounding Lieutenant Colonel Monſon's Detachment. A Correſpondence was at this period detected, between ſome of the Native Officers of Lieutenant Colonel Monſon's Corps and Jeſwunt Rao Holkar. The moſt vigorous and effectual ſteps appear to have been immediately adopted to check this miſchief: but notwithſtanding every effort on the part of Lieutenant Colonel Monſon and his Officers, nearly two Companies from the 1ſt Battalion 14th Regiment, and a large proportion of the Hindoſtanee Cavalry, deſerted.

On the 26th Auguſt, at ſeven P. M. Lieutenant Colonel Monſon moved from the Fort of Khooſhal-Ghur, and formed an oblong ſquare, having previouſly ſpiked the remaining Howitzer.

During the night of the 26th Auguſt, and the greater part of the 27th, the Enemy's Cavalry, ſupported as before by ſome Guns, attempted ſeveral times to penetrate the Detachment under Lieutenant Colonel Monſon, but could not make the leaſt impreſſion on this conpact Body of Men. On the night of the 27th Auguſt, Lieutenant Colonel Monſon took poſſeſſion of the ruined Fort of Hindown, and at one A. M. on the 28th, continued his retreat towards Agra. As ſoon as the Detachment had cleared the Ravines near Hindown, the Enemy's Cavalry made a deſparate charge in three ſeparate Bodies, but were received by the Sepoys with determined coolneſs and bravery. The Sepoys reſerved their fire, until the Enemy's Cavalry had come almoſt within reach of the Bayonet, and then gave their fire with ſuch ſignal effect, as to compel the Enemy to retire in every direction.

Lieutenant Colonel Monſon reached the Biana Paſs about Sunſet the 28th Auguſt. The Troops were almoſt exhauſted with fatigue and hunger, and Lieutenant Colonel Monſon halted, with an intention to remain during the night at the entrance of the Paſs. The Enemy however ſucceeded in bringing up ſome Guns, and opened a heavy fire, which compelled Lieutenant Colonel Monſon to continue his retreat to Agra. The Detachment reached the Town of Biana at nine P. M. on the 28th Auguſt. The night

was dark; and the Camp Followers, with ſuch Baggage as remained with the Detachment, having mixed with the Line, the Troops were thrown into confuſion. It was impoſſible to reſtore order, and the different Corps retreated in great diſorder to Agra, which they all reached by the 31ſt Auguſt. The Enemy followed as far as Futtypoor, in ſtraggling Parties for the purpoſe of plundering, but made no united attack after the 28th.

The following Extract of a Letter from His Excellency the Commander in Chief to the Governor General, under date the 8th September 1804, is publiſhed for general information:—

" Although I cannot ſufficiently lament the unfortunate turn " affairs have taken with this Detachment, or the circumſtances " which led to them, ſtill I feel it my duty to repreſent to your " Lordſhip, that both Officers and Men of the Detachment, on " every occaſion in which they were actually engaged with the " Enemy, maintained the ſuperiority of Britiſh diſcipline, and " ſhewed the utmoſt ſteadineſs and gallantry; and that ſhould an " opportunity occur of leading againſt the Enemy thoſe, who " remain, I ſhall place the fulleſt confidence in their attachment " and approved bravery and experience.

" I ſhall cauſe every poſſible enquiry to be made into the appa- " rent diſaffection on the part of ſome of the Corps, but I have the " pleaſure to aſſure your Lordſhip, that it does not appear to have " been by any means extenſive. Numbers of the Sepoys are " daily coming in; and thoſe that are ſtill with the Enemy, " and have been obliged to take ſervice, have ſent word to " their Officers, that they will avail themſelves of the firſt op- " portunity of eſcaping, to return. Thoſe who refuſed to enter " the Enemy's ſervice, have been moſt cruelly treated, and in " general mutilated in the right hand."

The official Returns of the loſs ſuffered by Lieutenant Colonel Monſon's Detachment, ſince the Affair of the 11th July, near the Mokundra Paſs, have not yet been received; and the Private Accounts are too uncertain to be annexed to this Statement. The Returns will be publiſhed as ſoon as they ſhall be received by the Governor General.

A RETURN of the Killed and Wounded, in the Attack of JESWUNT RAO HOLKAR, *on the Detachment under the Command of the Honorable Brigadier* MONSON, *near the Mokundra Pass, July* 10, 1804.

		Lieutenant.	Haivldar.	Naicks.	Sepoys.	Lascars.
2d Battalion 2d Regiment Native Infantry, -	Killed.					
	Wounded.			1	9	1
2d Battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry, -	Killed.					
	Wounded.		2	1	5	
1st Battalion 12th Regiment Native Infantry, -	Killed.	1				
	Wounded.				4	
2d Battalion 12th Regiment Native Infantry, -	Killed.				1	
	Wounded,				1	
2d Battalion 21st Regiment Native Infantry, -	Killed.					
	Wounded.				2	
		1	2	2	22	1

Officer Killed, Lieutenant Lloyd.

(Signed) J. CARR, *Captain 76th.*
Major of Brigade to the Detachment.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE FROM RAMPOORAH.

At nine A. M. on the 28th August, Captain Hutchinson, of the Bengal Artillery, (who had been left in the Command of the Fort of Rampoorah,) observed a Party of the Enemy marching in the direction of Ooniara; and conceiving it to be possible to cut them off, ordered Lieutenant Robertson, with three Companies of Sepoys and some Golundauze to attempt this Operation. Lieutenant Robertson succeeded in reaching the Enemy, who immediately opened a fire upon him from three Guns. The Enemy however, were enabled to draw off their Artillery; but Lieutenant Robertson captured five Tumbrils, and a Stand of Colors, and compelled the Enemy to retire, with the greatest precipitation.

Official Intelligence has been received of the Capture, without any loss on our part, of Indore, the Capital of the Holkar Territo-

ries, by the Corps under the Command of Colonel Murray on the 24th Auguſt, 1804. The Officer commanding Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's Troops at Indore, retired without oppoſing any reſiſtance to Colonel Murray.

Publiſhed by Command of
His Excellency the Moſt Noble
The Governor General in Council,

J. LUMSDEN,
Chief Sec. to the Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, October 11, 1804.

A DISPATCH from Lieutenant Colonel Gerard, Adjutant General, of which the following is a Copy, has been received this day.

Captain L. HOOK,
Sec. to the Govt. Mil. Dept.

SIR,

I AM directed by the Commander in Chief, to forward for the information of His Excellency the Moſt Noble the Governor General in Council, a Liſt of Caſualties, which occurred with the Detachment under the Honorable Colonel Monſon.

I have the honor to be,
SIR,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) J. GERARD,
Adjutant General.

Head Quarters,
Camp Secundra, 30th September, 1804.

LIST of CASUALTIES with the Honorable Colonel Monson's *Detachment.*

2d BATTALION 2d REGIMENT.

Major James Sinclair, - -	Killed, -	24th Auguſt, 1804.
Lieutenant Thomas Parr, -	Ditto, -	24th Auguſt, 1804.
Lieutenant N. G. Fulton, -	Ditto, -	24th Auguſt, 1804.
Lieutenant William Owen, -	Miſſing, but reported to have been Killed.	
Lieutenant W. W. Walker, -	Killed, -	24th Auguſt, 1804.
Lieutenant H. P. Stacy, -	Ditto, -	24th Auguſt, 1804.
Lieutenant Thomas Sneider, -	Ditto, -	24th Auguſt, 1804.

2d BATTALION 8th REGIMENT.

Lieutenant Williams, - - -	Killed, -	24th Auguſt, 1804.

2d BATTALION 9th REGIMENT.

Captain James Crokatt, - -	Killed, -	24th August, 1804.
Lieutenant A. R. Maillard, -	Killed, -	24th August, 1804.

1st BATTALION 12th REGIMENT.

Lieutenant Henry Lloyd, -	Killed, -	10th July, 1804.
Lieutenant Ford, - -	Wounded,	27th August, 1804.
Lieutenant H. M. Ross, -	Ditto, -	24th August, 1804.
Lieutenant T. Bowring, -	Ditto, -	27th August, 1804.
Lieut. Dalton, drowned in crossing Chumbala,		16th July, 1804.

2d BATTALION 12th REGIMENT.

Lieutenant Randall, - -	Wounded,	25th August, 1804.
Lieutenant R. Davidson, -	Missing, -	8th July, 1804.

1st BATTALION 14th REGIMENT.

Lieutenant H. H. Harris, -	Killed, -	30th August, 1804.
Mr. Brugh, Surgeon, - -	Ditto, -	30th August, 1804.

2d BATTALION 21st REGIMENT.

Lieutenant W. T. Nixon, -	Killed, -	24th August, 1804.
Lieutenant Arden, - -	Wounded,	27th August, 1804.

ARTILLERY.

Captain Winbolt, - - Drowned in crossing Bannas, 24th August, 1804.

(Signed) J. GERARD,
Adjutant General.

By Command of His Excellency the Most Noble
The Governor General in Council,

L. HOOK, *Sec. to the Govt.*

FORT WILLIAM, OCTOBER 18, 1804.

THE following Extracts and Copies of Letters, received from His Excellency the Commander in Chief, are published for general information.

No. 1.—Extract of a Letter, dated Head Quarters, Camp at Chingna, October 1, 1804.

I HAVE the honor to inform your Lordſhip, that I moved from Secundra this morning, and have arrived at this place, with the Army under my Command, about five Coſs on the road to Muttra.

Jeſwunt Rao Holkar has already commenced his retreat from Muttra, between which and this place a ſmall Force is poſted, who, I imagine, on our approach, will likewiſe fall back.

A Force under the Orders of Captain Worſeley, for the protection of our own Provinces in the Doab, moved from Agra on the 26th ultimo; and its march, I have the pleaſure to ſay, has already been attended with the effect I had hoped, by reſtoring in a great degree, tranquillity to our Poſſeſſions, and driving a Body of the Enemy's Predatory Horſe from Jelaiſur, who had taken poſſeſſion of that place. I am informed, that on hearing of Captain Worſeley's approach, they had fled with the utmoſt precipitation towards Muttra, and commenced recroſſing.

I cannot conclude without aſſuring your Lordſhip of the ſatisfaction I have received from the high Order and Diſcipline in which I have found every Corps which forms my Army.

No. 2.—Copy of a Letter from HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF, *dated 2d October,* 1804.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE
MARQUIS WELLESLEY,
GOVERNOR GENERAL, &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honor to inform your Lordſhip, of my arrival on this ground this morning, after a march of about five Coſs, about which diſtance we are at preſent from Muttra.

Considerable bodies of the Enemy's Horse made their appearance about two Coss from our former ground, and whose numbers appeared to encrease as we advanced. I thought it necessary to order the Cavalry to advance upon them, supported by the Reserve, under Lieutenant Colonel Don, while the remaining Columns of my Infantry and Artillery continued to move on.

As we approached, however, I found the Enemy had no intention of making a vigorous resistance, as they every where dispersed, after receiving a few shots from the Gallopers attached to our Cavalry. The rapidity of their retreat made it impossible to attempt to Charge them.

I am informed that the Chiefs present this morning were Ahmed Khân Bhungeish, Naziff Khan, and Bowanny Shunker. The former is said to have retreated to Muttra immediately on the advance of our Cavalry: the two latter Chiefs are, I believe, still in the neighbourhood, but will, I should imagine, retire there likewise in the course of the day.

The Cavalry we have seen to-day are said to be the best in Holkar's Service.

A few of the Enemy were killed this morning, and several of their Horses.

I shall proceed to Muttra to-morrow.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most faithful humble Servant,

Head Quarters, (Signed) G. LAKE.

Camp near Jundepore, October 2, 1804.

No. 3.—*Copy of a Letter from* His Excellency the Commander in Chief, *dated October* 3, 1804.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE

MARQUIS WELLESLEY,

GOVERNOR GENERAL, *&c. &c. &c.*

My Lord,

I HAVE the honor to report to your Lordship, the arrival of the Army under my Command, on this ground about a mile from

the town of Muttra, which place the Reserve under Lieutenant Colonel Don now occupies.

Nothing extraordinary occurred on this Morning's march. The Enemy's Horse hung upon our left Flank, their Main Body keeping at very considerable distance.

I have the honor to be, My Lord,

Your Lordship's most faithful humble Servant,

Head Quarters, (Signed) G. LAKE.

Camp near Muttra, October 3, 1804.

No. 4.—*Extract of a Letter from* His Excellency the Commander in Chief, *dated Head Quarters, Camp at Muttra. October* 5, 1804.

I HAVE the honor to inform your Lordship, of my arrival at this place on the 3d instant.

Jeswunt Rao Holkar, with the whole of his Cavalry, is dispersed in different Villages in this neighbourhood; his Brigades and Guns are, by every information, between this place and Delhi.

Published by Command of His Excellency

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

J. LUMSDEN, *Chief Sec. to the Govt.*

FORT WILLIAM, October 18, 1804.

THE following Extract from a Dispatch, received this day by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, from His Excellency the Commander in Chief, dated at Muttra, the 7th October, 1804, is published for general information.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honor to inform Your Lordship, that having ascertained that Jeswunt Rao Holkar had collected the whole of his Cavalry at the Village of Arronkie, about two Coss in front

of my poſition, I moved out this morning before day-light to attack him.

My Force was formed into three Columns :—the 76th Regiment and three Battalions of Native Infantry forming the Left, under Major General Fraſer, with the Horſe Artillery on their Right; the Reſerve under Lieutenant Colonel Don in the Centre, and the Cavalry under Colonel Macan at an encreaſed diſtance on the Right, moving parrallel with the Infantry Columns. The Picquets were left ſtanding, and the reſt of my Force with the Park was left for the protection of the Camp under Lieutenant Colonel Horsford.

We reached the neighbourhood of the Enemy's Camp at a few minutes after day-light, but not before they had been alarmed at our approach, and had mounted their Horſes, forming a line with their Right to the Village, and their Left extending to the Northward.

On perceiving this, I ordered the Horſe Artillery under Captain Browne to advance, and on their commencing a briſk Cannonade on the Enemy's right, they were immediately thrown into confuſion and commenced a precipitate flight. The Cavalry moved forward againſt the left of their poſition, and did ſome execution with their Gallopers, but the rapidity of the Enemy's flight rendered it impoſſible to effect a Charge. From the information received from ſome of the Enemy's wounded who were left on the ground, it appears that Jeſwunt Rao Holkar was the firſt to fly; their general direction appeared to be Burtpore.

Several of the Enemy's Men and Horſes were killed. I returned to my Camp ſoon after eight o'clock.

Publiſhed by Command of His Excellency
The Moſt Noble the Governor General in Council,

J. LUMSDEN, *Chief Sec. to the Govt.*

FORT WILLIAM, OCTOBER 26, 1804.

ADVICES have been received this day from His Excellency the Commander in Chief, dated near Hoorull the 14th Inftant, by which it appears, that a Party of Jefwunt Rao Holkar's Infantry and Artillery, commenced an attack upon the City of Delhi on the 8th Inftant, and continued in the vicinity of that City on the 10th. On the night of the 10th, Lieutenant Colonel Ochterlony, Commanding at Delhi, attacked fome of the Enemy's Pofts, and fucceeded in fpiking feveral Guns, and deftroying many of the Enemy. Our Troops were completely fuccefsful on this occafion.

The Enemy's Cavalry continued in the vicinity of the Commander in Chief's Army, and had made feveral attempts to attack the Baggage, in which they had been repulfed with fevere lofs.

By accounts received from Muttra, under date the 15th October, it appears, that the Enemy had entirely difappeared from the vicinity of that City.

Publifhed by Command of
His Excellency the Moft Noble
The Governor General in Council,

J. LUMSDEN,
Chief Sec. to the Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, OCTOBER 31, 1804.

THE following Extract from the Official Report of Lieutenant Colonel Burn, Commanding the Town of Delhi, to the Commander in Chief, under date the 12th October, relative to the Attack made on one of the Enemy's Batteries, on the 9th October (of which the Intelligence was ftated in the Extra Gazette of the 26th Inftant,) are publifhed for general information.

To Lieutenant Colonel GERARD,

SIR, *&c. &c. &c.*

I HAVE the honor to acquaint you for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, that at the request of the Resident, the Detachment under my Command, marched into the City on the 7th Instant in the evening. The Enemy appeared very early on the morning of the 8th, and immediately opened a heavy Cannonade, which continued the whole of the day; but being at a considerable distance, their fire did us little injury; on the 9th, they advanced, and erected a four Gun Battery very near to the South East Bastion of the City Wall, where their shot had great effect; they knocked down the Wall in two different places, and would have made a complete breach in a short time more. I therefore thought it necessary to check their progress by a Sortie. The Party consisted of two hundred Men from the 2d Battalion 14th Regiment, and one hundred and fifty from Captain Harriott's Corps; the whole under the Command of Lieutenant Rose. Fifty Men from this number, with a Six-Pounder, composed the Reserve, under Lieutenant Dickson. The whole were speedily and well conducted to the Enemy's Battery, and soon got possession of their Guns, and spiked them: The Party then returned under a heavy discharge of Shot and Grape. The alarm and confusion occasioned by such an unexpected Attack, caused a considerable Slaughter among their own People, who after their Flight from our small Party, were taken for our Troops, and fired upon in every direction. Lieutenant Rose headed the Detachment, and with the whole of the Officers, exerted himself in executing the duty to my entire satisfaction. Captain Carnegie and Lieutenant Woodville of Captain Harriott's Battalion, with Lieutenants Evans, Heathcote, and Lockett, of the 2d Battalion 14th Regiment, are the Officers, whose Names I have not before mentioned, and I beg leave to recommend the whole to His Excellency's notice.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) W. BURN,

Lieutenant Colonel Commanding.

Official Advices have been received from His Excellency the Commander in Chief, dated at Sicrie, the 16th October, which state that the Troops of Jeswunt Rao Holkar had made a precipitate retreat on the Morning of the 15th October, from their Position near the Town of Delhi.

The Enemy made an Assault on the Town of Delhi on the 14th, but were repulsed with considerable loss. The Details of this honorable Affair (in which the British Troops displayed great Spirit and Gallantry,) have not yet been received. The following Extract from the Commander in Chief's Letter however, relative to the conduct of the Troops at Delhi, is published for general information.

" The meritorious Conduct of our Troops on both * of the " above mentioned occasions, reflects on their courage and per-" severance, the highest credit; my Letter from Lieutenant Colo-" nel Ochterlony, the Acting Resident, speaks in the highest " terms of the conduct of the Troops under his Orders. I beg " to assure your Lordship, that the arrangements made by that " Officer, merit my warmest praise and approbation, on which I " shall have the honor more fully to report hereafter."

Published by Command of

His Excellency the Most Noble

The Governor General in Council,

J. LUMSDEN,

Chief Sec. to the Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, November 8, 1804.

THE following Extracts from Dispatches received by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, from His Excellency the Commander in Chief, dated Head Quarters, Camp, Delhi, October 19, 1804, are published for general information.

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* The Attack on the Enemy's Battery on the 9th, as stated in the former part of this Gazette; and the Affair of the 14th.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE

MARQUIS WELLESLEY,

GOVERNOR GENERAL, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I HAVE sincere satisfaction in transmitting for your Lordship's information, the enclosed detail of transactions at Delhi, during the period it was besieged by the Enemy, in a Letter addressed to me by Lieutenant Colonel Ochterlony, the Acting Resident.

When I reflect on the great extent of the Wall of Delhi, its very ruinous situation, and the facility of access to it on all quarters, I am no less impressed with the distinguished activity and judgment of the Officers, than with the fortitude, discipline, and courage of the Troops, who were enabled to resist for so long a period, and finally to repulse an Enemy, so numerous, and provided with so formidable an Artillery.

Lieutenant Colonel Ochterlony's judicious arrangements form a part of that able conduct, by which he has during a most difficult period, managed the arduous affairs entrusted to his direction, in a manner which entitles him to my esteem and approbation. The disposition of the Force under his Command previous to the arrival of the Enemy, and the arrangements subsequent to that event, afford equal proofs of his prudence, wisdom and military talents. The former appears to have been eminently calculated to arrest their progress, and the latter to frustrate and defeat their Operations. In expressing therefore to your Lordship the high sense, I entertain of the importance of this Officer's services, I remain confident that his just merits will be honored with your Lordship's particular notice and approbation.

The unremitted and gallant exertions of Lieutenant Colonel Burn, to whom the Command of the Troops and Defence of the Town were more immediately entrusted, are likewise entitled to my warmest praise. This Officer afforded to the Acting Resident the most active assistance and zealous co-operation. His vigilance enabled him to oppose the most effectual resistance to every point of the Enemy's attack. His judgment planned and executed a Sortie, which dispirited and interrupted their ex-

ertions; and his alacrity and courage defeated their attempt to carry the Town by Assault, and ultimately compelled them to make a precipitate Retreat.

Lieutenant Rose who commanded the Party which stormed the Enemy's Battery with such spirit and success, is likewise entitled to my praise and gratitude. By a prompt execution of his orders, he completely surprised the Enemy, drove them with considerable loss from their position, and having rendered their Guns unserviceable, returned into the Town with order and regularity.

It affords me much pleasure to notice to your Lordship on this occasion, the steadiness and good conduct of the Officers and Men of the two Battalions, who in the course of the late War, came over from the Marhatta Service. These Corps have been employed in several situations of considerable difficulty, and their conduct has uniformly afforded the most undoubted proofs of firmness and fidelity to the cause of the British Government.

I cannot conclude this Dispatch without assuring your Lordship, that the conduct of every person employed in the Defence of Delhi has been in the highest degree exemplary and meritorious. The Officers have been actuated by motives of ardent zeal, and undaunted valour, and the Troops by a just sense of duty and subordination. Their fortitude and preseverance are highly honorable to the Army.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most faithful humble Servant,

(Signed) G. LAKE.

Head Quarters, *Camp at Delhi, October* 19, 1804.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

GENERAL LAKE,

COMMANDER IN CHIEF, *&c. &c. &c.*

SIR,

IN obedience to Your Excellency's Commands, I have the honor to submit the following account of my arrangement previous to, and Colonel Burn's Operations during, the Siege of Delhi.

On the first approach of the Enemy towards Koosial Gurh, and the possibility of his directing his route to this City, I judged it advisable to call Colonel Burn from Saharanpore, the Battalion late Dowlut Rao's under Captain Harriott from Rotuck, and a Battalion of Najeebs under Lieutenant Birch from Panniput. To this Force was added about two hundred Najeebs under Lieutenant Colonel Scott, three hundred under a Native named Khajah Hussein, two hundred under another called Mogul Beg, and something above two hundred belonging to the usual Police and Custom Establishment, making in all about twelve hundred Matchlock-men, besides the Regular Corps above enumerated, and four Companies, duty strength, of the 17th Regiment.

I shall not at this moment intrude on your Excellency's time by a repetition of former Statements, of the shattered state of the Walls, the fallen Ramparts, or the uselessly narrow Bastions, but proceed at once to inform you, that I selected those of the latter which I considered most commanding, and the best able to bear Guns, and directed them to be widened and strengthened for the reception of Artillery. A Parapet was ordered to be made where it had fallen down, and the Rampart to be built up. Time however admitted of only a partial execution of these orders, but two Redoubts were constructed at the Agimere and Turkoman Gates, which were afterwards found to be of essential service. In this previous arrangement I was assisted by the advice of Captain Skirving and Lieutenant Goodall, and to the latter gentlemen I am indebted to their construction, and for carrying on all the defensive Works.

To give such accounts as I received of the Force of the Enemy, would seem so exaggerated, that I prefer to say, it seemed sufficiently powerful in Guns, Infantry, and Cavalry, to warrant the Order I gave to Colonel Burn, on the 7th instant, to draw his Detachment within the Walls, and, conscious that my attention must be directed to the transactions of the Palace, as well as a mark of respect to Colonel Burn (my Senior), I committed all further Operations to his guidance. From this period therefore, I am to detail to your Excellency the Operations of Colonel Burn,

but I should do a great injustice to that Officer, if I did not express the high obligations I owe him for a condescending kindness which attentively heard every suggestion I had to offer, and adopted with zeal and ardor all that appeared to forward the Public Service.

When the Enemy's Cavalry made their appearance on the morning of the 7th, the Troops prepared to retire within the Walls, while a Detachment of Irregular Cavalry under Lieutenant Hunter, of the 2d Battalion 4th Regiment, accompanied by Captain Carnegie and Lieutenant Rose, moved out to reconnoitre the Force and Position of the Enemy, and notwithstanding their trifling Force at that early period, and the advantages which might have been derived from an immediate Attack, all the exertions made by Lieutenant Hunter and the other Officers to lead on the Men, proved ineffectual, and they retired towards the City. Three hundred Mavatties who had been stationed in the Old Fort, refused to retire with Captain Manuel, and I afterwards learnt that they went over to the Enemy. Finding that little was to be expected from the Irregular Cavalry in this quarter, they were immediately directed to cross the Jumna, to insure Supplies to our own Troops, and prevent any being sent to the Enemy. This order they also refused to obey, or were so dilatory, that the Enemy taking advantage of their pusillanimity, advanced; upon which they dispersed, most of them, as was afterwards reported, having gone over to the Enemy.

On the morning of the 8th, the Enemy's Infantry and Artillery appeared in sight; and while the Main Body encamped at some distance, a strong Detachment with many Guns advanced under cover of the Taneria Fields, and commenced a heavy Cannonade against the South East Angle of the City Wall, to resist which, an additional number of Guns was sent to that Angle, which soon compelled the Enemy to withdraw to some distance. Thirty or forty feet of the Parapet had been levelled during the Cannonade, perhaps as much from the concussion of our own firing, as from the shot of the Enemy. But, during the night they erected Batteries at breaching distance, which totally destroyed the Parapet, and even made partial breaches in the Wall. During

the ſame night, great exertions had been made on our part for the repair of the Breaches, and the defence of that ſide of the Town, and as it was probable the firſt attempt would take place there, it was reſolved to check their progreſs by a Sortie. This was in contemplation on the Evening of the 9th, when Lieutenant Hunter of the 2d Battalion 4th Regiment, volunteered his ſervices. His Company was drawn out of the Fort by ſingle Men, ſo as to have no appearance of diminiſhing the Force there, while, at the ſame time, the City was conſiderably ſtrengthened. The projected Sally did not however take place until the Evening of the 10th, when a Party of two hundred Men from the 2d Battalion 14th Regiment, accompanied by Lieutenants Evans, Heathcote, and Lockett, and one hundred and fifty Men from Captain Harriott's Corps, under Captain Carnegie and Lieutenant Woodville, with a Reſerve of fifty Men, and a Six-Pounder under Lieutenant Dickſon, moved out under the Command of Lieutenant Roſe. They ſucceeded in getting poſſeſſion of the Battery, ſpiked the Guns, and retreated with very little loſs; though that of the Enemy muſt have been conſiderable, as on their flight they ſeemed to be miſtaken for our Troops, and fired upon from every quarter. In the courſe of the day, previous to this Attack, a Battery for one Eighteen-Pounder, one Twelve-Pounder, and two Six-Pounders had been erected towards the South Eaſt Baſtion, under the direction of Captain Keating, who by his active exertions on this occaſion, covering the Sallying Party, kept the Enemy's Guns conſiderably in check. Next morning Guns again opened upon the Walls from the Battery which had been ſtormed, but by a well directed fire from our own newly erected Battery, theſe Guns, as well as ſome diſtant ones, were ſoon totally ſilenced, and in the courſe of the day and next night, the whole drew off, to carry on their Operations towards the Southern face of the City, where they had before been only partial. Little danger was now apprehended of any attempt againſt the City during the night, as information was received that, to prevent a ſecond ſurprize, the Enemy remained always under Arms till day-break; though ſtill the utmoſt vigilance was obſerved on our part. Their heavieſt Guns

and large bodies of Infantry, being posted opposite to the whole Southern face under cover of extensive Gardens and adjoining Ruins, a Breach was soon made in the curtain between the Turkoman and Agimere Gates, but this was rendered useless to them by the Evening of the 12th, all communication from it to the Town having been effectually prevented, though it was still kept up along the Rampart. During the whole of the 13th, an unusual silence prevailed, which seemed to indicate preparations for a very serious Attack. The Officers and Men were in consequence warned of the probability of such an event, and supporting Parties were directed to be in readiness.

At day-break on the 14th, the Enemy's Guns opened in every direction, and under cover of this Cannonade, a large body of Infantry, preceded by Ladders, made an Assault at, and near, the Lahore Gate; but by the activity and firmness of the Officers and Men, they were driven back in confusion, with considerable loss, leaving the Ladders behind them.

Many of their Guns having been pointed against the Agimere Gate to draw our attention from the real Attack; Lieutenant Simpson, of the 2d Battalion 17th Regiment, who commanded that Post, was mortally wounded by a Cannon Shot, by which accident the Service is deprived of a gallant and promising young Officer. During the day, the Enemy continued pretty quiet, but in the Evening began to make a shew of drawing some Guns towards the Cashmere Gate; in consequence, Guns were sent to the Bastions on that face, and a Six-Pounder placed on the top of the Agimere Gate, and another on that of the Lahore, to resist any attempt which might be made there. However, before the Morning of the 15th, their whole Force had moved off, and at day-break their Rear Guard of Cavalry was seen at a distance; a Party was immediately detached to cut off any Guns or Baggage which might have happened to be in the Rear, but it returned without success.

Soon after the City was besieged, finding that the number of Men did not admit of regular reliefs, and that danger and inconvenience would attend their being allowed to undress, I directed

daily Provisions and Sweetmeats to be served out to the Troops at the expence of Government. This measure, I had the satisfaction to learn, had the best effect on the spirits of the Men, and during the Siege they displayed such courage and perseverance, and bore a very severe duty with so much patience, that I was induced to promise half a month's extra Pay, to be distributed the moment the Enemy should be repulsed. On examining the Posts which the Enemy had occupied, three Mines were found laid for the Bastions between the Turkoman and Agimere Gates. One of them carried directly under the Bastion ready to be loaded. Accompanying this are the Orders issued by Colonel Burn, during the Siege, and after the Retreat, of the Enemy.

Lieutenant Lindsay with his Company, formed my Body Guard, and were directed to join the Troops under Colonel Burn. He was sent down early in the Siege, and remained on duty during the whole time, and Lieutenant Heathcote, the Adjutant of Colonel Burn's Battalion, seeing the scarcity of Officers, and the necessity of having as many as possible at the different Posts, offered to do duty as Subaltern. In short, I can only repeat what I said in former Reports to your Excellency, that nothing could exceed the fatigue suffered by both Officers and Men, but the chearfulness and patience with which it was endured, and I am persuaded your Excellency, when representing the conduct of Colonel Burn and the Troops to His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, will consider him and them as entitled to the highest praise and consideration: as it cannot but reflect the greatest Honor on the discipline, courage, and fortitude of British Troops, in the eyes of all Hindostan, to observe that with a small Force, they sustained a Siege of nine days, repelled an Assault, and defended a City ten Miles in circumference, and which had ever heretofore been given up at the first appearance of an Enemy at its Gates.

I have the honor to be, SIR,

Your Excellency's most faithful and obedient Servant,

(Signed) D. OCHTERLONY,

Actg. Resident.

DELHI, *October* 18, 1804.

Extract of Detachment Orders, by Lieutenant Colonel William Burn, Camp at Delhi, 16th October 1804.

Lieutenant Colonel Burn embraces with the most grateful pleasure this first moment of leisure to return his thanks to the European and Native Officers, and to all the Troops, regulars and irregulars, for their unremitting exertions and steady conduct during the Siege.

The ardent zeal displayed by the European Officers on every occasion where their services could be useful, inspired him with confidence of a successful result, and he shall consider it a duty to report their meritorious conduct to the Commander in Chief.

Lieutenant Colonel Burn is at a loss for terms to express his sense of the services of the Resident, Lieutenant Colonel Ochterlony, but begs leave to offer him his warmest and most grateful thanks for his invaluable advice and assistance on every occasion.

To Lieutenant Rose and the Officers employed on the Sortie of the 10th, he offers his best thanks, and to Brigade Major Keating, for his active services, in erecting the Battery on the South-East Angle, and on every other occasion he feels himself highly indebted; but though these Officers are from situation particularly named, he is not the less sensible that every individual employed seemed animated by the same spirit, and equally anxious to preserve the honor of their Country in its brightest lustre.

Whilst congratulating the Troops on the glorious result of their exertions, the Commanding Officer notices with sincere regret, the death of that promising Officer, Lieutenant Simpson, who fell defending his Post during the last Assault of the Enemy.

A True Copy,

(*Signed*) S. ROSE, *Lieut. Actg. Mjr. Brig.*

Extract of Detachment Orders, by Lieutenant Colonel William Burn, issued on the 11th October 1804.

" In the event of an Assault which the Motions of the Enemy strongly indicate, it is the bounden duty of every individual to

defend his Poſt to the laſt extremity, but ſhould they be neceſſitated to Retreat, it is to be done with order and regularity, and there can be no doubt but, with courage, diſcipline, and a proper attention to Orders, they will be able to make their way good to the Palace, which is to be conſidered as the place of Rendezvous, or Rallying Point, as circumſtances may require.

A True Copy,

(*Signed*) M. D. KEATING,

Major of Brigade.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL ſincerely regretting the Death of Colonel WILLIAM SCOTT, lately appointed Reſident at the Court of Delhi, who died after a long and ſevere illneſs in the Fort of Agra, on the 27th of September, is pleaſed to direct, that the Diſpatch of HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF, communicating that melancholy event, be publiſhed, as a juſt tribute of Reſpect to the eminent public Services, and diſtinguiſhed Character of Colonel SCOTT.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE

MARQUIS WELLESLEY,

GOVERNOR GENERAL, &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

I feel ſincere regret in having to inform your Lordſhip, that Colonel William Scott, lately appointed Reſident at the Court of Delhi, died at Agra on the 27th Inſtant.

This valuable Officer, actuated by an earneſt deſire of rendering himſelf uſeful at the preſent period, had accompanied me from Cawnpore; and I am confident that I ſhould have experienced the full effects of his well-known zeal, and of his diſtinguiſhed judgment, and ability, in whatever way I might have found occaſion to have availed myſelf of his ſervices.

His eminent talents peculiarly qualified him for the high ſituation to which he had been appointed; and in the diſcharge of its arduous and important duties his ſuperior ſagacity, energy and

wisdom, must have afforded the most beneficial consequences to the Public Service.

A perfect knowledge of Colonel Scott's exalted worth, and of the meritorious Services he has so often rendered to Government, enables me fully to appreciate the extent of the loss sustained; and whilst I most sincerely lament the death of so experienced, so able, and so faithful a public Servant, I am unable to express my feelings of sorrow for the loss of a most worthy private Character, and of a Friend whom I highly valued and esteemed.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most faithful humble Servant,

Head Quarters, (Signed) G. LAKE.

Camp near Secundra, September 28, 1804.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Colonel Ochterlony, acting Resident at the Court of Delhi, to be Resident at the Court of Delhi, in the room of Colonel Scott, deceased.

Published by Command of His Excellency
The Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

J. LUMSDEN,
Chief Sec. to the Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, November 10, 1804.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, has this day received Dispatches, from the Resident at Poonah, transmitting Letters from Lieutenant Colonel Wallace, of His Majesty's 19th Dragoons, of which the following Extracts are published for general information.

To COLONEL CLOSE,

Resident at Poonah.

SIR,

I HAD the pleasure on the 27th ultimo, of informing you of the junction of my Force with Lieutenant Colonel Haliburton. I marched from Foorkabad on the 29th September, and on the 30th, my Cavalry having forded the Godavery, a little above Toka, joined me.

On the 5th instant, I halted near to the Village of Undersool, in which there was a small Gurry, garrisoned by Holkar's Sepoys; of this I took possession, and have delivered it over (Ballabah the Peishwah's Representative for Civil Affairs being absent) to Rajah Mohiput Ram, the Officer who represents the Nizam's Government with the Troops of His Highness now with me: acquainting him that the place is to be at the future disposal of The Most Noble the Governor General. This Village is said formerly to have belonged to Scindiah.

On the 8th instant, I detached a Battalion with two Twelve-Pounders, against the small Fort of Laussoolgaum, in which there was a Garrison of Holkar's; and which is about twelve miles distant from Chandore. The Battalion succeeded that night in gaining possession of the Pettah, but having unfortunately lost its Commanding Officer, Captain Browne, and finding a most desperate resistance made from the Fort, it took post in the Pettah. On receiving intelligence of its situation, I immediately sent a reinforcement under Major Simons, which arrived during the night, and on the morning of the 9th, the place was stormed with complete success.

In this affair, I have to regret the loss of Captain John Browne, of the 2d Battalion 7th Regiment, a most valuable Officer, and of Lieutenant Purvis, of the Madras Artillery.

A return of Killed and Wounded I enclose.

I arrived before Chandore on the morning of the 8th Instant, and on the evening, took possession of the Pettah without opposition. I have driven in all the advanced Posts of the Fort, and have

lodged Parties within three or four hundred yards of the Gateway, which appears to me to be the weakest place. It is apparently the only part of the whole Fort fortified by art; and nature has, I think, rendered all others inaccessible. I have fixed on a spot for a Battery, which I hope will be opened with good effect on the morning of the 12th Instant. The difficulty however of dragging Guns up the Hill, which is extremely high, steep, and rugged, may occasion some delay.

I have the honor to be,

&c. &c. &c.

(Signed) WM. WALLACE,

Camp before Chandore, October 10, 1804. *Lieut. Col.*

To COLONEL CLOSE,

Resident at Poonah.

SIR,

I HAVE much pleasure in announcing to you, that the Fort of Chandore was at Ten o'Clock this day taken possession of by the Forces under my Command. In my Letter of the 10th Instant, I acquainted you with my arrival at this place on the 8th, and of my having that evening occupied the Pettah; also that I had carried my approaches to within three or four hundred yards of the Gate of the Fort. Shortly after I had written to you, I received a Letter from the Kellehdar, which indicated an inclination on his part to Capitulate. The terms were last night agreed upon, and were, that my Troops should be put in possession of the Gates at Ten o'Clock this day, and that the Garrison should be allowed to march out with their private property of every description, and go wheresoever they pleased. The terms of this Capitulation have been punctually adhered to on both sides.

The determination of the besieged to evacuate the Fort, prevented my opening, this morning, a Battery, from whence I expected soon to breach the works. Our early possession of this Fortress, I must in justice to the Troops under my Command,

attribute to the rapidity and gallantry with which the Operations against it have been conducted; my thanks are due to all for their valour when opposed to the Enemy, and for the steady perseverance, and spirit with which they underwent the fatigue of dragging the Ordnance to the spot fixed upon for the Battery. It is with pleasure I acknowledge, that the zealous, and ready co-operation I have at all times met with, from Lieutenant Colonel Haliburton, Commanding the Nizam's Subsidiary Force, has much conduced to the success of this Service. To Major Campbell, of His Majesty's 94th Regiment, my thanks are particularly due for the successful, and judicious Attack made by him on the advanced Posts of the Enemy on the morning of the 10th Instant; and to Captain Johnson, of the Bombay Engineers, for the activity and professional knowledge displayed by him on this, and on every other occasion.

The Acquisition of the Fort of Chandore to the British Arms must be deemed of importance. It commands one of the best Passes in the range of Hills, on which it stands, into Candeish; and the possession of it will ensure a safe communication to my Camp from the Attaveesy by the Rowra Ghaut, and from our Posts to the Southward. The Hill on which it stands, or rather which forms the Fort, is naturally the strongest I ever saw, being quite inaccessible every where but at the Gateway, where alone it is fortified by art, and where it is by no means weak. There is but one entrance of any kind.

The Garrison consisted of between four and five hundred Men.

My loss I believe to be extremely trifling, perhaps two or three Wounded. When I receive the Returns of Casualties, they shall be forwarded; as also Returns of the Ordnance, Military Stores, and Grain found in the Fort, of any of which I believe there is but little.

I have the honor to be,

&c. &c. &c.

(*Signed*) W. WALLACE,

Lieut. Colonel.

CAMP AT CHANDORE,

October 12, 1804.

RETURN of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of a Detachment from the Subsidiary Force, serving with His Highness the Subahdar of the Deckan, at the Assault of Lauffoolgaum, on the 8th and 9th October 1804.

DETACHMENT FROM THE 6th COMPANY 1st BATTALION COAST ARTILLERY.

Killed, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Matross, 1 Gun Lascar.
Wounded, 1 Corporal, 2 Gunners, 1 Matross, 3 Lascars,

DETACHMENT FROM HIS MAJESTY's 94th REGIMENT.

Wounded, 1 Drummer, 6 Rank and File.

2d BATTALION 7th REGIMENT.

Killed, 1 Captain, 1 Puckally, 4 Privates.
Wounded, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Havildar, 3 Naigues, 15 Privates.

DETACHMENT 1st BATTALION 11th REGIMENT.

Wounded, 2 Privates.

DETACHMENT OF PIONEERS.

Wounded, 1 Serjeant.

ABSTRACT.	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Europeans, - - - - - -	3	13	0
Natives, - - - - - -	6	24	0
TOTAL -	9	37	0

OFFICERS KILLED, Captain John Browne, 2d Battalion 7th

Regiment; and Lieutenant Purvis, 1st Battalion of Artilery. OFFICER WOUNDED, Lieutenant Parlby, 2d Battalion 7th Regiment.

(*Signed*) J. COLEBROOKE,
Dep. Adjt. Genl. Niz. Sub. Force.

CAMP BEFORE CHANDORE,
October 10, 1804.

Published by Command of
His Excellency the Most Noble
The Governor General in Council,

J. LUMSDEN,
Chief Sec. to the Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, November 19, 1804.

OFFICIAL Advices have been received from His Excellency the Commander in Chief, by which it appears, that Jeſwunt Rao Holkar with His Cavalry, croſſed the Jumna on the 29th of October, between Pannipur and Delhi, and entered the Dooab, with a view of intercepting a Detachment, conſiſting of one Battalion of Sepoys, and ſome Nujeebs, which was proceeding under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Burn, from Delhi to Sehaurunpore.

The Enemy attacked Lieutenant Colonel Burn, but were repulſed with conſiderable loſs, and Lieutenant Colonel Burn having taken poſt in a Mud Fort at Saumlee, was enabled to maintain himſelf againſt the efforts of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, who, notwithſtanding his great ſuperiority of Force, could make no impreſſion on Lieutenant Colonel Burn's Detachment.

The Commander in Chief croſſed the Jumna in purſuit of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar on the 31ſt October, with the Reſerve of the Army, under Colonel Don, ſix Regiments of Cavalry, and the Horſe Artillery, and reached Bhaugput on the 1ſt of November. On the 2d of November, His Excellency made a march of more than twenty-eight Miles, to Kondellah, and on the 3d reached Saumlee. Jeſwunt Rao Holkar decamped from Saumlee early in the Morning of the 3d Inſtant, with the greateſt precipitation as ſoon as he heard the near approach of the Commander in Chief, and has retired, it is ſtated, to the Jumna, which River it is ſuppoſed he will immediately recroſs. By the laſt Accounts, it appears, that the Commander in Chief was proceeding to purſue the Fugitives, in whatever direction they might proſecute their Flight.

The Details of the Repulſe of Holkar's Cavalry, by Lieutenant Colonel Burn, have not yet been received; but the following Extract of the Commander in Chief's Letter to the Governor General, under date the 3d of November, is publiſhed for general information.

"I cannot sufficiently admire the conduct of Lieutenant Colo-
"nel Burn on this occasion, as well as of the whole of the Officers
"and Men of the Detachment, whose exemplary behaviour, I
"shall take an opportunity of more fully detailing to Your Lord-
"ship."

Major General Fraser, with the Main Body of the Grand Army, remained on the Right Bank of the Jumna, and was proceeding towards the Infantry and Artillery of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, in the vicinity of Bhirtpore.

Published by Command of His Excellency
The Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

J. LUMSDEN,
Chief Sec. to the Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, November 23, 1804.

HIS Excellency The Most Noble The Governor General has received a Dispatch from His Excellency the Commander in Chief, dated Happer, 9th November 1804, of which the following Copy is published for general information.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE
MARQUIS WELLESLEY,
GOVERNOR GENERAL, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honor to report to your Lordship, my arrival at this place, the neighbourhood of which the Enemy quitted in the course of the night. He did not attempt any attack on the Town, in which were two Companies of Captain Cruttenden's Provincial Battalion, and one of the Battalions formerly in Scindiah's service, under Captain Harriott.

Jeswunt Rao Holkar has moved in the direction of Coorjah, and it seems to be the general opinion in the Country, that he means to recross the Jumna in the neighbourhood of Muttra;

ſhould he however continue in the Dooab, I ſhall hang ſo cloſe upon his rear, as to prevent the poſſibility of his ſtopping at any place a ſufficient length of time to plunder it, without riſquing an engagement with my Cavalry.

I have the honor to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lordſhip's moſt faithful humble Servant,

HEAD QUARTERS, (Signed) G. LAKE.

Camp at Happer, November 9, 1804.

The Governor General has alſo received a Diſpatch from Captain Worſley, the Officer Commanding at Muttra, addreſſed to Captain Armſtrong, Military Secretary, dated Muttra, 12th November 1804, of which the following Extracts are publiſhed for general information.

" I beg to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Moſt Noble the Governor General, that the whole of the Enemy's Brigades and Guns have arrived at Deeg, and taken up a ſtrong poſition near that Fortreſs.

" Major General Fraſer, with His Majeſty's 76th, two Regiments of Native Cavalry, ſix Battalions of Sepoys, the European Regiment, and the Equipment of Artillery, marched this morning, from Goburdun towards Deeg; the diſtance about ſeven Coſs."

Publiſhed by Command of

His Excellency the Moſt Noble

The Governor General in Council,

J. LUMSDEN,

Chief Sec. to the Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, NOVEMBER 25, 1804.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies and Extracts, have been received by HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST

Noble the Governor General, from His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE

MARQUESS WELLESLEY,

GOVERNOR GENERAL, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honor to report to your Lordſhip my arrival at this place.

Jeſwunt Rao Holkar proceeded from this neighbourhood this morning, to Coorjah, and by every account, his object is to croſs the Jumna wherever he can find a Ford.

I ſhall continue to purſue him cloſely, which will effectually prevent his doing much miſchief to the Country, and muſt cauſe his Followers great diſtreſs, who, by every account, are already very diſcontented, and are anxious to leave the Dooäb, as they cannot effect their object, of Plunder, and with difficulty find ſubſiſtence for themſelves and Horſes.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordſhip's moſt faithful humble Servant,

Head Quarters, (Signed) G. LAKE.

Camp at Maloghur, November 10, 1804.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE

MARQUESS WELLESLEY,

GOVERNOR GENERAL, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honor to report to your Lordſhip my arrival at this place.

Jeſwunt Rao Holkar marched from the neighbourhood of Hurdwargunge, towards Coriagunge this morning. I ſhall continue to purſue him.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordſhip's moſt faithful humble Servant,

Head Quarters, (Signed) G. LAKE.

Camp at Pillouna, November 12, 1804.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE

MARQUESS WELLESLEY,

GOVERNOR GENERAL, &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honor to inform Your Lordſhip of my arrival at this place.

Jeſwunt Rao Holkar appears to have taken the direct road to Futteh Ghur, where however he cannot effect any miſchief, as there are Troops there, ſufficient for its defence, and I ſhall preſs him very cloſe, ſhould he attempt to remain there. I can hardly imagine that it is his intention to penetrate ſo far, as he would find it difficult to effect his retreat out of the Doab.

I have the honor to be, MY LORD,

Your Lordſhip's moſt faithful humble Servant,

HEAD QUARTERS, (Signed) G. LAKE.

Camp at Khaſs Gunge, November 14, 1804.

THE Governor General has received a Diſpatch from Captain Menzies, of His Majeſty's 22d Regiment of Foot, Major of Brigade to Major General Fraſer, (addreſſed to His Excellency's Military Secretary,) dated Camp near Deeg, November 13, 1804, of which the following Copy is publiſhed for general information.

Camp, three Miles S. W. of Deeg,
November 13, 1804, *Six P. M.*

To CAPTAIN ARMSTRONG,

Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor General, and Captain General, &c. &c. &c.

SIR,

I AM directed by Major General Fraſer, to acquaint you for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, that the Army under his Command, arrived within three Coſs of the Fort of Deeg yeſterday, and found the Enemy very ſtrongly encamped, with their Left extending to Deeg, and a large Jeel of Water extending to their Right, and covering the whole of their Front. From the late hour at which the Army encamped, and not having correct information of the Enemy's poſition, the General thought it adviſable to delay the Attack until this morning.

Having made his arrangements for the ſecurity of his Camp, he marched with the 1ſt Brigade of Infantry, under the Honorable Lieutenant Colonel Monſon; the 2d, under Lieutenant Colonel G. S. Browne; and the two Regiments of Native Cavalry, under Lieutenant Colonel T. Browne; and part of the Park, under Lieutenant Colonel Horſford, at three o'Clock this morning. We made a circuit to our Left, round the Jeel, to enable us to come on their Right Flank. A little after day-break, we formed in two Lines, attacked, and carried a large Village which was on their Flank. The Major General immediately purſued his ſucceſs, and marched down on their Line, and took poſſeſſion of their Guns and Howitzers, which are now bringing into Camp. I regret to ſay, that General Fraſer has been ſeverely wounded while at the head of the Troops leading them into Action, and in conſequence, was obliged to be carried off the Field. The Honorable Colonel Monſon then aſſumed the Command, and atchieved what General Fraſer ſo happily commenced. We drove the whole of the Enemy under the Fort of Deeg, when the People in the Fort opened a very heavy fire on us. The number of Guns is not yet aſcertained, nor that of the Killed and Wounded, but our loſs has been ſevere. Regular Returns of the number of Guns, and of the Killed and Wounded, will be ſent by the Honorable Colonel Monſon tomorrow; who will likewiſe give a detailed account of the Action. Major General Fraſer feels it impoſſible to expreſs his high ſenſe of obligation to the whole of the Troops under his Command, for their undaunted courage and gallantry, particularly to His Majeſty's 76th Regiment, who have on this occaſion, as on every former one, done honor to themſelves and their Country.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) J. MENZIES, *Major of Brigade.*

Publiſhed by Command of His Excellency
The Moſt Noble the Governor General in Council,

J. LUMSDEN,
Chief Sec. to the Govt.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, CAPTAIN GENERAL, AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF ALL THE LAND FORCES SERVING IN THE EAST INDIES.

FORT WILLIAM, NOVEMBER 25, 1804.

A Royal Salute and three Vollies of Musquetry to be Fired at all the Stations of the Land Forces serving in the East Indies, in Honor of the signal and decisive Victory, atchieved by the Army under the Command of Major General Fraser, near the Fortress of Deeg in Hindostan, over the whole of the Infantry and Artillery of Jeswunt Rao Holkar; in which the British Troops, with the most undaunted courage and gallantry, drove the Enemy from a Position of great Strength, and obtained possession of the whole of his Artillery.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. ARMSTRONG, *Military Sec.*

FORT WILLIAM, NOVEMBER 25, 1804.

SINCE the Receipt of the Letter from Captain Menzies, of His Majesty's 22d Regiment, published in the Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary of this day, a Dispatch has been received from Major General Dowdeswell, dated Cawnpore, the 17th November 1804, by which it appears that General Fraser's leg has been amputated near the ankle, and that this gallant and distinguished Officer was doing well.

Published by Command of His Excellency

The Most Noble the Governor General,

J. ARMSTRONG,

Military Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM, NOVEMBER 26, 1804.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies, have this day been received by HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST

Noble the Governor General, from His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE
MARQUESS WELLESLEY,
GOVERNOR GENERAL, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honor to report to Your Lordſhip my arrival at this place.

The Enemy has not, as I expected he would, proceeded to Khaſſgunge, but appears to have changed his route, and it is ſaid that he means to take the route of Bydgyghur, which indicates an intention of recroſſing the Jumna; I ſhall however purſue him cloſely, and ſhall, I hope, be enabled to effect his deſtruction, as he cannot much longer proceed ſo rapidly as he has hitherto done, as by all accounts his Horſes are nearly worn out by fatigue.

I have the honor to be, My Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt faithful humble Servant,
(Signed) G. LAKE.

Head Quarters,
Camp at Coriahgunge, November 13, 1804.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE
MARQUESS WELLESLEY,
GOVERNOR GENERAL, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honor to inform Your Lordſhip of my arrival at this place.

Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, according to every information, has proceeded direct to Futtehghur, I have only halted here to refreſh my Men and Horſes, and ſhall move again early this night with the Cavalry to Futtehghur, diſtance from hence about thirty-two Miles, and ſhall reach it about day-light in the morning, time enough, I truſt, to prevent his making any impreſſion on the Town of Furruckabad, or doing any conſiderable damage to the Cantonments.

I have the honor to be, My Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt faithful humble Servant,
(Signed) G. LAKE.

Head Quarters,
Camp at Alygunge, November 16, 1804.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE
MARQUESS WELLESLEY,
GOVERNOR GENERAL, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honor to inform Your Lordſhip, that in purſuance of my intentions expreſſed in my Diſpatch of yeſterday's date, I reached this place this morning, with the Cavalry before day-break, after a march of upwards of thirty-four Miles.

The Enemy occupied a Poſition cloſe under the Walls of Furruckabad, and I completely ſucceeded in ſurpriſing them. The conſequence has been, that vaſt numbers of their Men and Horſes have been deſtroyed, and the whole Cattle and Baggage taken, which they poſſeſſed.

Jeſwunt Rao Holkar eſcaped by an early Flight, but his Troops in the greateſt confuſion, were purſued and every where cut to pieces by my Cavalry. I am happy to add, that we have ſuſtained very little loſs either in Men or Horſes.

I have not time at the preſent moment to expreſs the ſatisfaction I have derived from the good conduct of all the Corps engaged, but I ſhall have the honor of forwarding to Your Lordſhip my ſentiments on this ſubject as ſoon as poſſible.

I have the honor to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt faithful humble Servant,

Head Quarters, (Signed) G. LAKE.
Furruckabad, November 17, 1804.

AN Authentic Letter received from an Officer of rank in the Camp of the Commander in Chief, gives the following Account.

"After a march of thirty-four Miles this Morning, we reached "the Enemy's Camp before day-break, and completely ſurpri- "zed him. We gave them firſt ſeveral diſcharges of Grape "from the Horſe Artillery, and then His Majeſty's 8th Dra- "goons moved on upon them, and great havock enſued: ſo "complete was the ſurprize, that many of the Horſes were re-

" maining at their Pickets when the 8th got in among them.
" I was with the 8th all day, and I assure you their execution
" was most considerable, and the Enemy's loss must have been
" enormous, the whole plain was covered with themselves and
" Horses. Our marching for these last seventeen days has been
" very great. This day our Horses went upwards of fifty
" Miles."

The official Details of the glorious and decisive Victory, obtained by the gallant Army under the Command of Major General Frasер, at Deeg on the 13th Instant, have not yet been received by the Governor General.

By authentic Letters, however, dated at Agra, addressed to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, and transmitted to the Governor General, it appears that " The Enemy had taken up a
" strong Position with the Fort of Deeg on one Flank, and a
" fortified Village on the other, and in this situation with their
" numerous Artillery (it is said) they conceived themselves per-
" fectly safe; our Troops however convinced them to the con-
" trary, and in a most gallant manner succeeded in forcing them
" to abandon their Guns, and seek protection under the Walls of
" the Fort." These Accounts likewise mention, that " Up-
" wards of one hundred Guns have been taken, their Tumbrils
" either taken or destroyed, and the Enemy completely disper-
" sed; and that Major General Fraser is now encamped within
" two Miles, and fronting the Gate of the Fort of Deeg."

Another Account states, " the General attacked the Enemy un-
" der the Walls of the Fort of Deeg, and took possession of eigh-
" ty Guns, besides many more disabled, not yet counted. The
" firing was heard at Agra."

Published by Command of
His Excellency the Most Noble
The Governor General in Council,

J. LUMSDEN,
Chief Sec. to the Govt.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, CAPTAIN GENERAL, AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF ALL THE LAND FORCES SERVING IN THE EAST INDIES.

FORT WILLIAM, NOVEMBER 26, 1804.

A Royal Salute and Three Vollies of Musquetry to be fired at all the Stations of the Land Forces, serving in the East Indies, in honor of the signal and decisive Victory obtained on the 17th Instant, near the City of Furruckabad in the Doab, by the Army under the personal Command of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, over the whole of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's Cavalry, under the personal Command of that Chieftain, in which the British Cavalry and Horse Artillery, after a march of upwards of fifty Miles within twenty-four hours, surprized and completely defeated the whole Force of the Enemy, destroying vast numbers of his Men and Horses, and taking possession of all his Cattle and Baggage.

By His Excellency's Command,

J. ARMSTRONG, *Mil. Sec.*

FORT WILLIAM, NOVEMBER 27, 1804.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Copies, have this day been received by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, from His Excellency the Commander in Chief, and Lieutenant Colonel the Honorable William Monson.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE

MARQUESS WELLESLEY,

GOVERNOR GENERAL, *&c. &c. &c.*

MY LORD,

IT is with sentiments of the most heartfelt satisfaction, that I transmit to your Lordship, the Copy of a Dispatch just received, announcing the complete success of the Army under the Command of Major General Fraser, in the Attack of the Enemy's Brigades, at Deeg on the thirteenth Instant.

This Action appears to have been very severe, and it has been attended with as complete success, and atchieved by a gallantry

and courage, as ardent, as have marked the conduct of any Army. Whilst it reflects on all descriptions of Troops engaged, the highest praise, it entitles them to the thanks and admiration of their Country, and adds to the high reputation of the Army in India.

However I may rejoice at the success of our Arms, and the additional glory acquired by the British Troops in this gallant Action, I shall lament until the latest hour of my existence, the severe loss sustained by that truly gallant, and highly meritorious Officer, Major General Fraser, to whose able dispositions and heroic valour, in leading on the Troops, I attribute such signal success. The public, though I hope, temporary loss, of the services of this Officer, is a subject of the most sincere regret.

It would be superfluous to attempt to express my private feelings on this occasion, in which I am well convinced Your Lordship will fully participate.

The Official Report now transmitted, leads me to fear, that our loss, in Officers and Men, has been severe.

I hope to receive in the course of this day, Returns, which shall be immediately forwarded.

I have the honor to be, My Lord,

Your Lordship's most faithful humble Servant,

Head Quarters, (Signed) G. LAKE.
Futty Ghur, November 18, 1804.

The Letter enclosed in the Dispatch of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, is the same as the Letter addressed to Captain Armstrong, Military Secretary to the Governor General, of which a Copy was printed in the Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary of the 25th of November.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE
MARQUESS WELLESLEY, *K. P.*
CAPTAIN AND GOVERNOR GENERAL, *&c. &c. &c.*

My Lord,

HOWEVER proud and happy I may feel in communicating to Your Excellency some particulars, respecting the brilliant and

decided Victory, which through the favor of Providence, we have obtained over the whole of the Infantry and Guns of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, commanded by his Chief Sirdar, Hernaut Dada; at the same time I cannot sufficiently lament the event which has made it fall to my lot, in consequence of Major General Fraser having received a severe wound, which obliged him to quit the Field. I attribute our decided and glorious Victory over the Enemy, entirely to the arrangements made for the Attack by Major General Fraser, and to the confidence and enthusiasm with which he inspired the whole Army, heading His Majesty's 76th Regiment with the most undaunted Gallantry.

Your Excellency has already heard from Major General Fraser, the particulars respecting the commencement of the Action.

After we had carried the Village, we descended the Hill, and charged the Enemy's advanced Party under a most tremendous discharge of Round, Grape, and Chain, from their Guns, which they abandoned as we came up to them, retiring to fresh Batteries, the whole of which we carried for upwards of two Miles, they flying before us in every direction; numbers of them perishing in the Swamp, which emcompasses that Angle of the Fort of Deeg; and even in the Ditch of the Fort itself; being pursued by us, close up to the very Walls. After having carried the different ranges of Guns, which extended from the Village on their Right Flank, to the South East Angle of the Fort; we returned to attack a large Body of the Enemy, drawn up to the Eastward of the lower end of the Lake, and who kept annoying us, with a most destructive fire, from eighteen, and twelve-Pounders, which until now, we had no opportunity of dispersing; these however were kept in check by Major Hammond, with the 1st Battalion 2d Regiment, and three six-Pounders, who maintained his position with the utmost steadiness and gallantry. I ordered some more six-Pounders to be brought up, and under cover of their fire, I moved round upon the Enemy's left Flank, who as we advanced, made a precipitate retreat into the Lake, where numbers perished, amongst whom were, Mohummud Shah Khan, and Abdill Khan, two of the principal Sirdars of the Ally-Goles. After this, the Enemy made no further opposition, but entirely

quitted the Field, flying in all directions. Lieutenant Colonel Browne, with the 2d Regiment and 3d Regiment of Native Cavalry, and Galloppers, continued to watch the motions of a considerable Body of Horſe during the Action, and afterwards moved down to the Field of Engagement, to protect the removal of the captured Guns, and our Wounded, who were unavoidably left there. Lieutenant Colonel Ball at the ſame time moved down with the 3d Brigade to ſupport the Cavalry.

I find it impoſſible to expreſs my gratitude and obligation, for the ſupport I received from every Officer and Soldier engaged. Were I allowed to offer my individual thanks, to Lieutenant Colonel Horsford, Commanding the Artillery, and to Lieutenant Colonel G. S. Browne, Commanding the 2d Brigade Infantry, they are particularly due.

From Brigade Major Menzies, Captains Fraſer and MacNight, the Officers of Major General Fraſer's Staff, I received the moſt active aſſiſtance, for which I feel myſelf highly indebted. My ſincere thanks are alſo due to my Brigade Major Captain Carr, and to Enſign Bowyer, of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, who acted as my Aide-de-Camp on this occaſion.

I ſhould not be doing juſtice to my feelings, where I not to mention in the moſt pointed manner, the undaunted bravery and ſteadineſs of His Majeſty's 76th Regiment, which was never more conſpicuoſly diſplayed than on this day.

I have equal ſatisfaction in mentioning the conduct of the 1ſt European Regiment under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Burnet, who ſhowed themſelves in every way worthy of the name of Britiſh Troops.

From the moſt accurate Accounts I can obtain, the Enemy's Force conſiſted of twenty-four Battalions, a conſiderable Body of Horſe, and One Hundred and Sixty Pieces of Cannon, the greater part of which is already brought to Camp. The Enemy's loſs, as far as I can aſcertain, has been very great, and it is ſuppoſed, near Two Thouſand have been Killed and Drowned in their efforts to eſcape. At the ſame time, glorious as has been the reſult of this day, I have to lament the death of many a gallant Soldier.

The remains of the Enemy's Army, which took shelter in the Fort of Deeg, are in the greatest consternation, and are deserting in vast numbers.

I have the honor to enclose a general Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Corps engaged; and a Return of Ordnance, &c. captured and brought into Camp: more Guns are hourly discovered. I have the satisfaction to add, that among the captured Guns, are Eleven six-Pounders, and Two twelve-Pounders lost by the Detachment under my Command.

I have the honor to be, MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient

Camp near Deeg, And most devoted Servant,

November 14, 1804. (Signed) W. MONSON, *Brigadier.*

GENERAL RETURN of Killed, Wounded and Missing, of the Troops, under the Command of Major General FRASER, *Commanding a Division of the Grand Army, at the Battle of Deeg,* 13*th November* 1804.

	European Officers.				*Eur. non-commissioned Officers, Rank and File.*					*Natives.*													
	General Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Gunners,	Drummers,	Privates,	Subidars,	Jemmidars,	Havildars,	Naicks,	Drummers,	Privates,	Serangs,	Tindals,	Lascars,	Bheesties,	Bildars,	Bullock Drivers,	Staff Officers' Horses,	Bullocks.
Wounded, - —	1																						
Artillery.																							
Killed, - - —								1	8						1			4	1	4	6	1	42
Wounded, - —					1		1	1	8			1			2	1	1	14	1	1	25		13
Missing, - - —																		1					2
H. M. 76th Regiment.																							
Killed, - —		1			2	2			27														
Wounded, - —				1	5	12			103														
Missing, - —									1														
Detachment of recovered Europeans.																							
Killed, - —									2														
Wounded, - —		1	1						10														
Missing, - —																							
1st European Regiment.																							
Killed, - - —					4	2			16														
Wounded, - —			5		2	5		1	43														
Missing, - - —						1																	
1st Bat. 2d Regt. Native Infantry.																							
Killed, - - —			1								1	2	1		21							1	
Wounded, - —			1							1	1	5	4		55								
Missing, - - —																							
1st Bat. 4th Regt. Native Infantry.																							
Killed, - - —			2							1		2			19								
Wounded, - - —		1	1									3	1		25								
Missing, - - —																							
6 Companies 8th Native Infantry.																							
Killed, - - - —												1			1								
Wounded, - - —															2			1		1			
Missing, - —																							
15th Regiment Native Infantry.																							
Killed, - - - —												1	3		15								
Wounded, - - - —			6							3	1	6	2		112				2				
Missing, - - - —												1		1	12								
2d Bat. 22d Regt. Native Infantry.																							
Killed, - - - —																							
Wounded, - - - —																							
Missing, - - - —																							
TOTAL	1	3	17	1	14	22	1	3	218	5	6	22	11	1	265	1	1	20	4	6	31	2	57

OFFICERS KILLED.

Captain Henry Norford, His Majesty's 76th Regiment.

Lieut.	John Forbes,	1st Batt. 2d	Regt. Native	Infantry.
	C. C. Faithful,	1st ditto 4th	ditto	ditto.
	—— Burges,	1st ditto 4th	ditto	ditto.
Affist. Surg.	T. Lyons,	2d ditto 15th	ditto	ditto.

OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Major General Frafer, feverely.

Captain J. Chifholm, H. M. 88th Regiment, doing duty with H. M. 76th Regiment.

Lieutenant Manfell, H. M. 78th Regiment, doing duty with Recovered Europeans.

Enfign W. Bampton, H. M. 76th Regiment.

Captain Lieutenant Nicoll, 1st Battalion 4th Native Infantry (doing duty).

Lieut. A. Maxton, feverely,	European Regiment.
J. Chatfield, ditto.	
J. Bryant, ditto.	
T. Brown, ditto.	
J. Merryman, flightly.	

Lieut. James Murray, ditto.	1st Batt.	2d	Regt. Nat.	Infantry.
—— Hunter, doing duty,	1st ditto	4th	ditto	ditto.
James Turner, flightly,	1st ditto	15th	ditto	ditto.
H. Sibley, ditto,	1st ditto	15th	ditto	ditto.
C. S. Schnell, ditto,	1st ditto	15th	ditto	ditto.
—— Penny, ditto,	1st ditto	15th	ditto	ditto.
—— Hales,	2d ditto	15th	ditto	ditto, fince dead.
—— Boyd,	2d ditto	15th	ditto	ditto.

Grand Total of Europeans,	Killed, - - -	64
	Wounded, - - -	195
	Miffing, - - -	12
Grand Total of Natives,	Killed, - - -	84
	Wounded, - - -	274
	Miffing, - - -	15

The Miffing fuppofed to be Killed.

(Signed) J. MENZIES, *Major of Brigade.*

RETURN of ORDNANCE, &c. &c. Captured at the Battle of DEEG, by the Army under Major General FRASER, *on the 13th November* 1804.

BRASS ORDNANCE.

6. 16-Pounders, Carronades—Country made.
2. 12-Pounders—The Honorable Company's, formerly lost.
1. 9-Pounder—Portuguese Gun.
2. 8-Pounders—1 Europe made—1 Country made.
28. 6-Pounders—11 of these are the Honorable Company's, formerly lost, and 2 are French, the remainder Country made.
1. 5 Pounder—Europe made.
11. 4 Pounders—1 Europe made, 10 Country made.
1. 3 Pounder—Country made.
1. 2 Pounder—Country made.

53. Guns.

1. $5\frac{1}{2}$ Inch Howitzer—Country made.
1. $4\frac{2}{5}$ Inch ditto Galloper—ditto, formerly lost.

2. Howitzers.

IRON ORDNANCE.

6.	18-Pounders.	Formerly given to the Marhattas, by Lord Cornwallis at Seringapatam.
1.	12-Pounder.	Europe made.
1.	8-Pounder.	Europe made.
1.	7-Pounder.	Europe made.
5.	6-Pounders.	Europe made.
2.	5-Pounders.	Europe made.
2.	4-Pounders.	Europe made.
4.	3-Pounders.	Europe made.
4.	2-Pounders.	Europe made.
6.	1-Pounders.	Europe made.
32.		

ABSTRACT.

53 Brafs Guns, of different Calibres.
2 Ditto Howitzers, ditto.
32 Iron Guns, of different Calibres.
—
87 Pieces of Ordnance.
—

N. B. The whole of the above Ordnance mounted on Field Carriages, with Limbers; furnifhed with elevating Screws, and every requifite Apparatus.

TUMBRILS, &c.

9 Tumbrils, laden with Ammunition.—The Honorable Company's, formerly loft.

24 Tumbrils, laden with Ammunition.

4 Ammunition Carts.—The Honorable Company's, formerly loft.

N. B. A great number of Tumbrils blown up in Action, and that were floughed in the marfhes, and afterwards burnt, are not included in the above number.

(*Signed*) JOHN HORSFORD, *Lieut. Col.*
Commanding the Artillery in the Field.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE
MARQUESS WELLESLEY,
GOVERNOR GENERAL, *&c. &c. &c.*

MY LORD,

MY report of yefterday conveyed to Your Lordfhip an account of my Attack on the Enemy's Cavalry. I now think it my duty to point out the very meritorious conduct of the Troops engaged on this occafion.

Since I left Delhi on the 31ft ultimo, the Troops have daily marched a diftance of twenty-three or twenty-four Miles. During the day and night previous to the Action, they marched fifty-eight Miles, and from the diftance to which they purfued the Enemy, the fpace paffed over before they had taken up their ground muft have exceeded feventy Miles.

The patience, perseverance, and discipline which they displayed under such uncommon fatigue, and the activity, zeal, and resolution, with which they at last attacked the Enemy, are circumstances which entitle them to my highest praise and approbation.

I feel myself particularly indebted on this occasion to Colonel Macan, the Commandant of Cavalry. The merits of this Officer are so fully known to your Lordship, that I feel it unnecessary to say more than that he manifested the same judgment, spirit, and zeal, which have so often distinguished him

Lieutenant Colonel Vandeleur, who commanded the 1st Brigade of Cavalry, brought his Corps into Action with the utmost rapidity, and displayed the greatest judgment and gallantry in his repeated and vigorous charges of the Enemy. His Majesty's 8th Regiment of Dragoons, commanded by Captain Abercrombie, and the 1st and 6th Regiments of Native Cavalry, the former commanded by Captain Welsh, and the latter by Captain Swinton, charged through different bodies of the Enemy's Horse, with the greatest resolution and effect. A small party of the 8th Dragoons, totally destroyed a considerable body of Allygole Infantry, which formed part of the Enemy's Force.

Lieutenant Colonel Need, who commanded the second Brigade, is likewise entitled to my highest praise and approbation. His Majesty's 27th and 29th Regiments of Light Dragoons, the former commanded by Captain Philpot, and the latter by Major Wade, and the 4th Regiment of Native Cavalry, commanded by Captain Elliot, attacked with the utmost energy and effect, the different bodies of the Enemy to which they were opposed.

Lieutenant Colonel Toone commanded the Advanced Guard, and deserves my gratitude and approbation for the spirit and activity which he displayed in that situation.

I have great satisfaction in reporting to your Lordship the very meritorious conduct of Captain Browne, and the Corps of Horse Artillery under his Command, who by the rapidity of their movements, were enabled to do great execution. Captain Browne's great attention in the management of his Corps, and his zeal and

activity when called into Action, have on every occasion merited my best acknowledgements.

I cannot conclude this Dispatch without expressing to Your Lordship the satisfaction I have derived from the good conduct of the Infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Don. Though not present in the affair of yesterday, the zeal and patience with which they have supported the fatigues of so arduous a march deserve my warmest thanks. Their eagerness in the pursuit would, there is no doubt, have been equalled by their gallantry in the attack of the Enemy, had they come up with them.

I have not yet ascertained completely where the Enemy have fled to, but all Accounts lead me to believe, that they are scattered over the Country, and no where collected in any considerable numbers.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most faithful humble Servant,

Head-Quarters, (*Signed*) G. LAKE.

Futty-ghur, November 18, 1804.

Published by Command of
His Excellency, the Most Noble
The Governor General in Council,

J. LUMSDEN,

Chief Sec. to the Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, November 29, 1804.

THE following Return of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, in the Action of the 17th November, between the British Cavalry, under the personal Command of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, and the Cavalry of Jeswunt Rao Holkar, under the personal Command of that Chieftain, has been received from the Commander in Chief, and is published for general information.

RETURN OF KILLED, WOUNDED, AND MISSING, IN THE ACTION OF THE 17th NOVEMBER, 1804.

		Serjeants.	Havildars.	Rank and File	Bildars.	Lascars.	Syces.	Horses.
8th Light Dragoons.	Killed, - - -			2				8
	Wounded, - - -			13				11
	Missing, - - -							8
27th Light Dragoons.	Killed, - - -							
	Wounded, - - -			1				3
	Missing, - - -							11
29th Light Dragoons.	Killed, - - -							1
	Wounded, - - -							2
	Missing, - - -							5
Horse Artillery.	Killed, - - -							
	Wounded, - - -				1	4	1	
	Missing, - - -							12
1st Native Cavalry.	Killed, - - -							1
	Wounded, - - -							3
	Missing, - - -							
4th Native Cavalry.	Killed, - - -							
	Wounded, - - -			1				
	Missing, - - -							
6th Native Cavalry.	Killed, - - -					1		3
	Wounded, - - -		1	2			1	4
	Missing, - - -							3
	TOTAL		1	19	1	5	2	75

J. GERARD, *Adjutant General.*

Published by Command of His Excellency
The Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

J. LUMSDEN,
Chief Sec. to the Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER. 4, 1804.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, has been this Night received by HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVRENOR GENERAL, from HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF, and is published for general information.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE

MARQUESS WELLESLEY, *K. P.*

CAPTAIN AND GOVERNOR GENERAL, *&c. &c. &c.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE much ſatisfaction in informing Your Lordſhip, that ſince my arrival on this ground, I have received Intelligence of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, with the remains of his Cavalry, having croſſed the Jumna at a ford in the vicinity of Mohabun.

The Flight of Holkar out of the Doab has been moſt rapid, and, by every account, the number that ſuffered on the ſeventeenth Inſtant almoſt exceeds belief; numbers of wounded are ſtill with him, and many others have been left in the Villages.

The Enemy is ſaid to be proceeding to Deeg. I ſhall loſe no time in joining the Army before that place.

I have the honor to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lordſhip's moſt faithful humble Servant,

HEAD QUARTERS, (Signed) G. LAKE.
Camp Eetah, November 24, 1804.

Publiſhed by Command of
His Excellency The Moſt Noble
The Governor General in Council,

J. LUMSDEN,
Chief Sec. to the Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, DECEMBER 6, 1804.

DISPATCHES, of which the following are Extracts and Copies, have been received from HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF, and from the RESIDENT AT POONAH, by HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, and are publiſhed for general information.

(C O P Y.)

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE

MARQUESS WELLESLEY,

GOVERNOR GENERAL, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I HAVE now the satisfaction to forward to your Lordship, the detailed account of the glorious Action of the 13th Instant, transmitted by the Honorable Lieutenant Colonel Monson, on whom the Command has devolved, in consequence of Major General Fraser's Wound.

My former Dispatch will have conveyed to your Lordship my sentiments on the able dispositions of Major General Fraser, and the great gallantry displayed by the Troops in the execution of his Orders, who appear throughout to have been animated by the ardent spirit of their General.

The enclosed Detail confirms and increases my admiration of the heroic conduct of our Troops on this glorious day, and I have no hesitation in recording my opinion, that the Action of the 13th of November, stands superior to any atchievement of the British Arms in India, and will rank amongst our most illustrious Victories in any quarter of the Globe.

I feel it unnecessary to impress upon your Lordship's attention the merits of individuals. The general result of their exertions, evinces their just claims to our gratitude and admiration, and I am fully confident that your Lordship will withhold no mark of honor or expression of applause which it is possible to bestow on the most distinguished services

I cannot sufficiently lament the number of brave men who have fallen, but when I consider the superiority of the Enemy's numbers, their powerful Artillery, and the strength of their position, I but the more admire those judicious dispositions which have enabled us to surmount such uncommon difficulties, without much heavier loss.

The return of Ordnance taken from the Enemy has not been

received, but as ſoon as it arrives, it will be forwarded for your Lordſhip's information.

I have the honor to be, MY LORD,

Your Lordſhip's moſt faithful humble Servant,

(Signed) G. LAKE.

HEAD QUARTERS,
Camp Deliah, November 20; 1804.

The detailed Account of the Battle of Deeg, to which the above Letter refers, was publiſhed in the Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary of the 27th November, 1804.

(COPY.)

RETURN of HORSES, *belonging to the Staff of the Army, under the Command of Major General* FRASER, *Commanding a Diviſion of the Grand Army, killed at the Battle of Deeg, 13th November* 1804.

OFFICERS NAMES.	Number of Horſes.
Major General Fraſer, - - -	1
Brigade Major Menzies, - - -	1
Captain Fraſer, Aide de Camp to Major General Fraſer,	1
Captain E. Butler, Brigade Major of Artillery, -	1
Honorable Brigadier Monſon, Commanding 1ſt Brigade,	1
Captain W. Boyes, Commanding 76th Regiment, -	1
Captain W. J. Scott, Acting Major 76th Regiment,	1
Lieutenant E. Marſton, Adjutant 76th Regiment, -	1
—— MacGregor, Ditto 1ſt Battalion 2d Regiment, -	1
—— Vaughan, Brigade Major 2d Brigade, -	1
Capt. Hurſing, Commanding 1ſt Battalion 15th Regt.	1
Lieut. Greenſtreet, Adjt. and Quarter Maſter 15th Regt.	1
—— Turner, Adjutant 1ſt Battalion 15th Regiment, -	1
TOTAL	13

(*Signed*) J. MENZIES,
Major of Brigade.

(C O P Y.)

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE

MARQUESS WELLESLEY,

GOVERNOR GENERAL, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honor to inform Your Lordſhip of my arrival at this place where I am happy to ſay, the Enemy have effected little miſchief, the Town has not been plundered, but ſome Bungalows (private property) have been deſtroyed.

The exertions of Mr. Salmon, the Collector, and Mr. Martin, the Regiſter, were great on this occaſion, and merit every praiſe.

Captain White, Commanding the Provincial Battalion, by his judicious diſpoſition of his ſmall Force (only two Companies), defended the Jail, and ſecured the Treaſure and the whole of the public Records of the Diſtrict.

Holkar, according to every information, is proceeding rapidly towards the Jumna, which it is ſuppoſed he will reach in the courſe of this day, and recroſs at fords in the neighbourhood of Mohabun.

I have the honor to be, My Lord,

Your Lordſhip's moſt faithful humble Servant,

(Signed) G. LAKE.

Head Quarters,

Mynpoory, November 22, 1804.

(EXTRACT.)

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE

MARQUESS WELLESLEY,

GOVERNOR GENERAL, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

CONFIDENT that every inſtance of the good conduct, firmneſs and ſteady attachment of our Native Troops, will afford your Lordſhip ſincere pleaſure; I think it my duty not to withhold from your Lordſhip the accompanying detail from Lieutenant Colonel Burn, who commanded the Detachment which I relieved at Simlie.

The firmneſs and perſeverance of our Troops on this occaſion, reflect on them the higheſt credit, and will, I have no doubt, afford your Lordſhip the greateſt ſatisfaction.

The ſervices of Colonel Burn, and the Officers of his Detachment, were no leſs conſpicuouſly meritorious on this occaſion, than in the gallant defence of Delhi, and give them freſh claims to my gratitude and approbation.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordſhip's moſt faithful humble Servant,

(Signed) G. LAKE.

Head Quarters,

Camp at Ketowlie, November 7, 1804.

(EXTRACT.)

To LIEUTENANT COLONEL GERARD,

&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I HAVE the honor to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, that agreeable to inſtructions from the Reſident at Delhi, I croſſed the Jumna, with my Detachment, on the 26th, and arrived at Kakarah on the 27th. On the 28th I proceeded to Soornepoor, here Lieutenant Roſs, received from Colonel Ochterlony, a letter, mentioning a report of Holkar, with his Cavalry, having arrived at Sunput, but the Native Accounts varying ſo much, I did not think myſelf warranted in delaying the march of my Detachment. On the 29th, we reached Bagouſrah, and about one o'clock that day, the Enemy's Horſe appeared, and ſucceeded in carrying off ſome Camels; as the ſituation of the Camp was very unfavorable, being almoſt entirely ſurrounded by Sugarcane and Jungle, I judged it prudent to move immediately into a plain, but the night proving uncommonly fine, I continued marching for this place, which we reached at day-break on the 30th although harraſſed the whole way by the Enemy's Horſe, which obliged us to keep up a conſtant fire. I have the ſatisfaction to add, that, with the exception

of a few Hackeries, and some private Baggage, unable to keep up, we experienced no loss; I immediately encamped in a square near the town of Samlie, in about two hours the Enemy appeared in front of our position, in large Bodies, making several attempts to come down, and were as often driven back, but as they were hourly encreasing in numbers, it was impossible to prevent their surrounding us by the Evening; at four o'clock the next morning, we began to move. The Enemy supposing it our intention to proceed towards Saharunpore, had posted their Horse on the Road leading to that place, which enabled the Detachment, to enter a small Gurrie, bordering on the City, without molestation; and I determined to make every possible resistance in the Gurrie, till reinforcements should arrive, or till I received information of their being on their march; I found such a readiness in both Officers and Men of all descriptions, to submit to every deprivation, that it enabled me to adopt with success, the plan of defending the Gurrie, and rely with confidence on their firmness and devotion to the service, should circumstances at last oblige us to fight our way to Delhi. No time was lost after gaining possession of the place, in repairing the Bastions, and mounting four 6-Pounders, which have had considerable effect, in dispersing the Enemy, whenever they appeared within reach; on the night of the 30th, Lieutenant Martin was detached with one hundred Men to collect some Grain, but from the Camp-Followers that attended being too few, scarcely any was procured. On the 31st, I detached Lieutenant Ross, with an equal number for the purpose, who traversed the Field in every direction, even close to the Enemy's Posts, but found they had entirely consumed or destroyed, the whole that was ripe, which made me resolve, upon fighting my way, to Baugput, the next night. While dispositions were making, I received from Colonel Ochterlony, information of His Excellency's march, which again determined me to prolong our stay. Notwithstanding the Sepoys were almost destitute of every thing, too much credit cannot be allowed them for the patience with which they supported it, for four days. The people of the City from the morning of the 30th, were active in favor of the Enemy, and kept

up a conſtant fire of Matchlocks day and night, which has occaſioned us ſome loſs, particularly in a moſt active and meritorious Officer Lieutenant Martin, who received a very ſevere wound on the morning of the 2d. As nothing further occurred, it only remains for me to aſſure His Excellency, that both Officers and Men, for their ſteadineſs and exertions, have acquired freſh claims to my approbation.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your moſt obedient Servant
(Signed) W. BURN, *Lieut. Col.*

Camp Samlie, November 3, 1804.

(COPY.)

RETURN of ORDNANCE and AMMUNITION, found in the Fort and City of CHANDORE, *October* 12, 1804.

	12 Pounders.	8 Pounders.	6 Pounders.	4 Pounders.	1 Pounders.	½ Pounders.	5½ Inch Howitzers.	Wall Pieces.	SHOT. 9 Pounders.	6 Pounders.	1 Pounders.	½ Pounders.	Wall Piece's Ball.	Muſkets.
BRASS. Serviceable.		1		1	3	6	1							
BRASS. Unſerviceable,														
IRON. Serviceable,	1		2					25						
IRON. Unſerviceable,			2		2									
TOTAL	1	1	4	1	5	6	1	25	95	160	200	300	1500	900

N. B. Powder in Bags, 1000 Pounds. Cartridges filled, 100. Gun Carriages, 4 ſerviceable, and 11 unſerviceable.

(Signed) GEO. POWELL,
Captain Commanding Artillery.

A TRUE COPY,
(Signed) P. VANS AGNEW,
Deputy Adjutant General.

A TRUE COPY,
EDW. SCOTT WARING,
Aſſiſtant Secretary.

(COPY.)

RETURN of GRAIN and PROVISIONS found in the Fort of CHANDORE.

CAMP at CHANDORE, October 13, 1804.	Badjaree.		Wheat.		Salt.	
	Marcals.	Seers.	Marcals.	Seers.	Marcals.	Seers.
Serviceable, -	5,200	0	2,800	0	300	0
Damaged, -	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unserviceable, -	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5,200	0	2,800	0	300	0

N. B. The above quantities are computed, there not being time to measure the whole.

(Signed) P. VANS AGNEW, *Dep. Adjt. Gen.*

A TRUE COPY,
EDW. SCOTT WARING, *Assist. Sec.*

(EXTRACT.)

TO COLONEL CLOSE,
Resident at Poonah.

SIR,

I HAVE the pleasure to acquaint you, that this day the British Troops under my Command, obtained possession of the Fort of Galna.

In my dispatch of the 12th instant, I informed you of the fall of Chandore.

The Fort of Dhoorb having been on the 14th instant, surrendered to a Detachment from my Force, and the Forts of Anchella, Jeewunta, and several other lesser Posts on the same range of Hills, having been evacuted by the Enemy's Troops, and taken possession of by the Peishwah's; I was enabled to move on the 17th instant from Chandore, in which place I left a sufficient Garrison.

I arrived before Galna on the 21st instant, and took possession of the Pettah on the following morning, without meeting with much opposition. During the night of the 23d, I erected an eight Gun Battery, on the North side of the Fort, which appeared to be the most assailable; at nine o'Clock on the morning of the

25th, two practicable Breaches within a short distance of each other, were made in the Walls of the Fort, and my Storming Parties were on the point of advancing, when the Garrison sent to me to intimate their wish of surrendering the place.

The Terms were quickly agreed upon, I permitted them to march out with their Arms and private Property, on condition of my being put in possession of the principal Gate early this morning. These Terms have been adhered to, the Garrison consisted of about seven hundred Fighting Men.

The Fort of Galna stands upon a single Hill, which is not very high, but is steep and rocky. It is fortified all round, on the Pettah or Eastern side where the Hill is most slanting, by three, and two Walls, the Masonry of which is good.

The ascents of the Breaches made by my Battery, were rather steep, I however have no doubt, but that the Storming Parties would have gained them.

The conduct of the Officers and Men, employed under my Command on this service, merits as high an encomium as I can bestow; in all I have observed the most zealous and anxious wish to forward the public service, and I am particularly indebted to the assistance I received from Lieutenant Colonels Colman and Lang, Brigadiers Commanding in the Trenches; from Captain Powell, Commanding the Artillery; from Captain Johnson, of Engineers; and from Captain Barclay, of Pioneers.

My loss during the Siege has been trifling. No Officer has, I believe, been wounded. Returns of any Casualties which may have occurred, shall hereafter be transmitted, as also Returns of the Military Stores and Grain found in the Fort.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) W. WALLACE, *Lieutenant Colonel.*

Camp at Galna, October 26, 1804.

Published by Command of His Excellency
The Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

J. LUMSDEN,
Chief Sec. to the Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, December 7, 1804.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, was received this Evening, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, from His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE
MARQUESS WELLESLEY,
GOVERNOR GENERAL, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

THE enclosed Note has just conveyed to me the afflicting intelligence of the death of the gallant Major General Fraser, in consequence of the severe wound he received in the ever memorable Action of the 13th Instant.

Your Lordship will partake in my feelings of sincere sorrow for the loss of an esteemed Friend, and a brave Officer; and his Country will mourn the death of a Hero, to whom she is indebted for the most signal services.

His plan of attacking the Enemy in the glorious Battle of Deeg, evinces the highest Military genius; his mode of carrying this into effect, displays the greatest judgment and sagacity; and his conduct at the head of his Army, proves the most deliberate courage and determined resolution.

Advancing in front of his Troops, his example animated them to the arduous enterprise; he continued to encourage them long after he had fallen, and his voice impelled them, till a complete and glorious Victory crowned and rewarded his exertions.

In lamenting the loss of this brave Officer, I have the consoling reflection, that his memory will remain dear in the breast of every Soldier, that his splendid example will animate to future deeds of heroism, and that his fame and glory will be consecrated and preserved by a grateful and admiring Country.

The remains of Major General Fraser, were interred at Muttra, on the evening of the 25th; and the last sad honors due to his

rank, were paid by part of that Army, which he so lately led to Victory and to Glory.

I have the honor to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most faithful humble Servant,

(Signed) G. LAKE.

Head Quarters,
Camp Mindoo, November 7, 1804.

Muttra, November 24, 1804, Seven o'Clock P. M.

SIR,

WITH the most sincere sorrow, I feel myself obliged to communicate the melancholy intelligence of my much lamented Friend, the General's death; he has been for several days sinking from not being able to retain nourishment on his Stomach, and a mortification took place and terminated fatally this Evening; every attention that Medical Assistance could afford has been shewn him, and the unwearied attention of a most affectionate Son, who is now unable to Write.

I have the honor to remain,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) J. MENZIES,
Major of Brigade.

To LIEUTENANT COLONEL LAKE,
&c. &c. &c.

Published by Command of
His Excellency the Most Noble
The Governor General in Council,

J. LUMSDEN,
Chief Sec. to the Govt.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, CAPTAIN GENERAR, AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF ALL THE LAND FORCES SERVING IN THE EAST INDIES.

FORT WILLAM; DECEMBER 7, 1804.

IN teſtimony of the public ſorrow for the loſs of Major General Fraſer, the Garriſon Flag to be lowered to half Staff at Sunriſe to-morrow, and to continue in that poſition until Sun-ſet. Minute Guns to be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William at Twelve o'Clock.

J. ARMSTRONG,
Military Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 5, 1805.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, was this day received by HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, from HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE
MARQUESS WELLESLEY,
GOVERNOR GENERAL, *&c. &c. &c.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE ſincere ſatisfaction in informing Your Lordſhip, that the Town of Deeg is now occupied by our Troops, and that the principal part of the remaining Artillery of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar, is now in our poſſeſſion.

The Outwork of the Town, and the ſeveral Batteries erected by the Enemy under its Walls, were carried by Aſſault laſt Night, and the conſequence has been, the evacuation of the Town, and I expect that the Fort will in a very ſhort time be in our poſſeſſion.

It is with extreme regret I have to inform Your Lordſhip, that many Officers have been ſeverely wounded on this occaſion;

I have however, reason to believe, that, on the whole, our loss has not been so great as might have been expected from the nature of the Attack.

I shall have the honor of transmitting to Your Lordship, a more full Detail, but I cannot conclude without assuring Your Lordship, that the gallantry of the Troops engaged on this arduous service, has been most conspicuous, and I feel infinitely indebted to Lieutenant Colonel Macrae, who commanded the Storming Party, as well as to every other Officer engaged.

I have the honor to be, MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most faithful humble Servant,

HEAD QUARTERS, (Signed) G. LAKE.

CAMP BEFORE DEEG, *December* 24, 1804.

Published by Command of His Excellency
The Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

J. LUMSDEN,
Chief Sec. to the Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 6, 1805.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, was this day received by HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, from HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE
MARQUESS WELLESLEY,
GOVERNOR GENERAL, *&c. &c. &c.*

MY LORD,

IN addition to the pleasing Intelligence I had the honor to convey to Your Lordship in my dispatch of yesterday's date, I have the satisfaction to inform you, that the Fort of Deeg was evacuated last Night, and is now occupied by our Troops under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Browne.

I shall have the honor, tomorrow, to transmit a detailed Re-

port, together with Returns of the Killed and Wounded, and of the captured Ordnance, &c. which will include, I believe, the whole of the remaining Artillery of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar.

I have the honor to be, My Lord,

Your Lordſhip's moſt faithful humble Servant,

Head Quarters, (Signed) G. LAKE.

Camp near Deeg, *December* 25, 1804.

Publiſhed by Command of His Excellency

The Moſt Noble the Governor General in Council,

J. LUMSDEN,

Chief Sec. to the Govt.

GENERAL ORDERS, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, CAPTAIN GENERAL, AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF ALL THE LAND FORCES SERVING IN THE EAST INDIES.

FORT WILLIAM, January 6, 1805.

A Royal Salute and three Vollies of Muſquetry to be fired at all the Stations of the Land Forces ſerving in the Eaſt Indies, in honor of the important and ſplendid ſucceſs atchieved by the valour and ſkill of the Britiſh Army at Deeg in Hindoſtan, under the perſonal Command of His Excellency The Commander in Chief, on the 23d of December 1804, by which the Town and ſtrong Fortreſs of Deeg, together with the remaining Artillery of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar have been taken, and annexed to the Britiſh Power.

By His Excellency's Command.

J. ARMSTRONG,

Military Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM, January 8, 1805.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, was this Day received by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General, from His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE

MARQUESS WELLESLEY,

GOVERNOR GENERAL, &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

MY Dispatches of the 24th and 25th Instant, will have informed Your Lordship of the complete Succefs of our Operations against the Town and Fort of Deeg.

I attribute our early possession of this strong Fortress, entirely to the panic which the Garrison experienced, on witnessing the irresistible valour and intrepidity of our Troops, in carrying by Assault the Outwork, and storming their numerous Batteries, under the Walls of the Town, which were supported by extensive entrenchments, occupied by a large Force, consisting of several of the Rajah of Bhurtpore's Battalions, and the remaining Infantry of Jeswunt Rao Holkar. The number of the Enemy killed, on the Night of the 23d Instant, was immense.

The ardent zeal, energy, and irresistible valour, which has marked the conduct of our Officers and Troops employed on this occasion, under circumstances of peculiar difficulty and danger, must ever reflect on them the highest credit; and the benefit the Nation has received from their exemplary and heroic behaviour, must be matter of proud exultation to every well wisher of the British Empire.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed on every Corps engaged, for the perfect regularity with which this Service was performed.

I found it necessary to divide the Force destined for this Service into Three Columns, the whole moving off so as to reach the different points of attack a little before twelve at Night.

The Right Column under Captain Kelly, consisting of four Battalion Companies of the Honorable Company's European Regiment, and five Companies of the 1st Battalion 12th Regiment Native Infantry, was ordered to carry the Enemies Batteries and Trenches on the high ground to the left of the Town. The Success of this Party was complete, and entitles Captain Kelly to every praise, for the manner in which it was conducted, and for the coolness and gallantry he displayed under very trying circumstances, exposed to a heavy Fire from Artillery, which was de-

fended with desperate resolution. Captain Raban, of the Artillery, who accompanied this Party for the purpose of spiking or bringing off the captured Ordnance, particularly signalized himself on this dangerous Service.

The Left Column under Major Radcliffe, consisting of the remaining four Battalion Companies of the Honorable Company's European Regiment, and five Companies of the 1st Battalion 12th Regiment Native Infantry, was destined to carry the Trenches and Batteries, on the Enemy's Right. This Column was equally successful with that opposed to their Left, and the Service was performed with equal gallantry and spirit, and reflects infinite credit on Major Radcliffe.

The Centre Column led by Lieutenant Colonel Macrae, (who had the general Command of the whole) consisting of the Flank Companies of His Majesty's 22d, 76th, and of the Honorable Company's European Regiment, and of the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry, composed the Storming Party.

I have hardly words to express my sense of the conduct of this Party, who under a galling fire on their Flanks, of Cannon and Musquetry, from the Enemies Batteries and Trenches, and over broken, and extremely unfavorable ground, rushed on to the Breach, and gained Possession of the Work, with a spirit and ardour which must have ensured Success whatever might have been the opposition.

I feel myself under the greatest obligations to Lieutenant Colonel Macrae, to whose conduct on this occasion, I attribute the ultimate Success of the Attack.

Lieutenant Colonel Ball, who commanded the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry, is entitled to the greatest praise for the activity and spirit he displayed in leading on his Men; and for the able assistance he rendered Colonel Macrae, in the adoption of such measures as became afterwards necessary to secure us in Possession of the place. It is with sincere grief I add, that this valuable Officer received a severe, though I trust, not dangerous wound, but which will, I fear, deprive me of his Services for some time.

The conduct of Captain Lindsay, of His Majesty's 22d Regiment, has been represented to me as highly meritorious; I lament to add, that this gallant Officer is likewise wounded.

It is unnecessary for me to detail more fully the conduct of Individuals on a Service, where merit has been throughout all ranks so eminently conspicuous; but I feel it my duty to draw Your Lordship's attention to the Services rendered by Lieutenant Colonel Horsford, Commanding the Artillery, to whose professional knowledge and activity throughout this Siege, and on every other occasion, I feel infinitely indebted, as well as to the whole of that Corps for their spirited and unremitted exertions.

The Officers of the Engineer Department, Captain Robertson and Lieutenant Smith, have peculiar merit, and are entitled to my best thanks and approbation.

The Corps of Pioneers under the Orders of Captain Swinton, command my warmest praise, for the cheerfulness with which they performed their laborious duties, and particularly for the alacrity they displayed on the Night of the 23d Instant. Too much credit cannot be bestowed on Captain Swinton, who, on this and every former occasion, has been most zealous and active. I am sorry to add, that this excellent Officer is severely wounded, as is Lieutenant Forrest, of the same Corps, whose conduct was equally meritorious.

Your Lordship will, I am confident, receive much pleasure in learning the highly exemplary conduct of the Three Corps of British Cavalry in Camp, the whole of whom volunteered their Services, as working Parties for the Trenches and Batteries, and assisted very materially in accelerating our Operations against this place; they have received my sincere Thanks for their exertions, and for a zeal so honorable to the British Character.

I have the honor to inclose Returns of the Killed and Wounded, during the Siege, and on the Night of the Assault, with a Return of the Captured Ordnance, &c.

The Fugitives, composed of the Rajah of Bhurtpore's Battalions, and his Garrison, with the remainder of Jeswunt Rao Holkar's Infantry, appeared generally to have taken the direction of

Bhurtpore. By every information, great numbers have deserted, and I do not imagine they will again attempt to oppose us. I shall move towards Bhurtpore as soon as possible.

Before I conclude this Dispatch, I beg leave to mention to Your Lordship, the very spirited conduct of Mr. Metcalfe, of the Civil Service. He volunteered to accompany the Storming Party, and was, I am informed, among the foremost who ascended the Breach.

I have the honor to be, MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most faithful humble Servant,

(Signed) G. LAKE.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Camp at Deeg, December 26, 1804.

RETURN of the Killed and Wounded, of the Troops that formed the Storming Party, Commanded by Brigadier MACRAE, *on the Night of the 23d Instant.*

	EUROPEANS.								NATIVES.						
	Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Drummers.	Sepoys.	Lascars.
KILLED.															
Artillery,															
His Majesty's 22d Flankers,					1			5							
His Majesty's 76th ditto,								4							
Honorable Company's European Regiment,					1	2	3	10							
1st Battalion 8th Regiment,			1									1		3	
1st Ditto 12th ditto,				1							1			5	
TOTAL KILLED			1	1	2	2	3	19			1	1		8	
WOUNDED.															
Artillery,				1	1			1						1	7
His Majesty's 22d Flankers,			2	2	2		1	16							
His Majesty's 76th ditto,			1		3	3		11							
Honorable Company's European Regiment,				1	1	4	3	19							
1st Battalion 8th Regiment,	1	1		2					1		1	6		37	
1st Ditto 12th ditto,									3	1	7	5		32	
Pioneer Corps,				2								1		4	
TOTAL WOUNDED	1	1	3	8	7	7	4	47	4	1	8	12		74	7
MISSING.															
1st Battalion 8th Regiment,														Suppo killed 5	

(Signed) J. GERARD,

Adjutant General.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Camp near Deeg, December 26, 1804.

NAMES OF THE OFFICERS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

KILLED.

Captain Young, 8th Regiment Native Infantry.
Lieut. Bowyer, 12th Regiment Native Infantry.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. Smith, Artillery.

Captain Lindsay, Captain Macknight, Lieut. Sweetenham, Lieut. Cresswell,	*His Majesty's 22d Regiment.*

Captain Scott, *His Majesty's 76th Regiment.*
Lieut. Merriman, *Honorable Company's European Regiment.*

Lieut. Col. Ball, Major Bassett, Lieut. Abernethy, Lieut. Anderson,	*1st Battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry.*
Captain Swinton, Lieut. Forrest,	*Corps of Pioneers.*

(Signed) J. GERARD, *Adjutant General.*

RETURN of ORDNANCE, &c. Captured in the Lines before DEEG, *on the 23d December* 1804.

CAMP *at* DEEG, *26th December* 1804.

BRASS ORDNANCE.

Four 6-Pounders, Two 4 ditto, One 3 ditto, One $1\frac{1}{2}$ ditto, One 1 ditto,	Mounted on Field Carriages with Limbers.
Three $5\frac{1}{2}$ inch Howitzers.	Two of these belonging to the Honorable Company, formerly lost; the other is Country made.

IRON ORDNANCE.

One	24-Pounder,	(French)	Mounted on Field Carriages with Limbers.
One	12	ditto,	
One	9	ditto,	
One	6	ditto,	
One	4	ditto,	
Three	3	ditto,	
One	$1\frac{1}{2}$	ditto,	

Thirteen Tumbrils laden with Ammunition.

Five Ammunition Carts.

ABSTRACT.

Twelve Brafs Pieces of different Calibres,

Nine Iron ditto ditto,

Total Twenty-one Pieces, Brafs and Iron, of different Calibres.

(Signed) J. HORSFORD, *Lieutenant Colonel,*
Commanding Artillery in the Field.

RETURN of ORDNANCE, &c. Captured in the Town and Fort of DEEG, *on the 23d and 24th December* 1804.

CAMP *at* DEEG, 26*th December* 1804.

IN THE TOWN OF DEEG.

BRASS ORDNANCE.

One	6-Pounder,		Mounted on Field Carriages with Limbers.
Two	4	ditto,	
One	1	ditto,	

IRON ORDNANCE.

One	70-Pounder,		Twenty of thefe Guns are mounted on Travelling Carriages, the remainder are on Block Carriages of the Country fafhion.
One	28	ditto,	
Three	24	ditto, (Europe)	
Two	17	ditto,	
One	12	ditto, (ditto)	
Two	9	ditto, (ditto)	
Six	9	ditto,	
Seven	6	ditto,	
Three	4	ditto,	
One	1	ditto,	

IN THE FORT OF DEEG.

IRON ORDNANCE.

One	60-Pounder,		
Two	28	ditto,	
Three	12	ditto,	
Three	9	ditto,	Four of these Guns are mounted on Travelling Carriages, the remainder on Block Carriages.
Six	6	ditto,	
Two	4	ditto,	
Two	3	ditto,	
Six	$1\frac{1}{2}$	ditto,	
Three	1	ditto,	

Twenty Swivels of 1-Pound.

ABSTRACT.

Four Brass Pieces of different Calibres.

Fifty-five Iron ditto ditto,

Total Fifty-nine Pieces, Brass and Iron, of different Calibres.

Twenty Iron 1-Pound Swivels.

Shot, Powder, and Military Stores in the Magazines not yet taken account of.

(Signed) J. HORSFORD, *Lieutenant Colonel,*
Commanding Artillery in the Field.

Published by Command of His Excellency
The Most Noble the Governor General in Council,

J. LUMSDEN,
Chief Sec. to the Govt.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 24, 1805.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, has been received by HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, from HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE
MARQUESS WELLESLEY,
GOVERNOR GENERAL, *&c. &c. &c.*

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honor to inform your Lordſhip, that, in conſequence of the Breach in the Wall of the Town being reported practicable, I determined on Storming the place yeſterday Evening. I choſe this time, in order to prevent the Enemy from ſtockading the Breach during the Night, which had hitherto been the caſe.

I am ſorry to add, that obſtacles of an inſurmountable nature were oppoſed to the Storming Party, on their arrival at the Breach; the Water in the Ditch was exceedingly deep; this difficulty however was ſpeedily ſurmounted, and the Party gained the foot of the Breach; but though every exertion was made by both Officers and Men, the Breach was ſo imperfect, that every effort to gain the Top proved fruitleſs, and the Column, after making ſeveral attempts with heavy loſs, was obliged to retire, which they did in excellent order, to our Battery.

Among the many brave Men who have fallen on this occaſion, it is with ſincere grief I report the death of Lieutenant Colonel Maitland, of the 75th Regiment, who commanded the Storming Party; his exertions are deſcribed by all to have been of a nature the moſt heroic, and his example animated the Men to perſevere in their attempts, which nothing but difficulties, of a nature the moſt unexpected, could have rendered unſucceſsful. This Gallant Officer, though he had received ſeveral ſevere Wounds, continued to exert himſelf until he received a Shot in the Head, which proved inſtantaneouſly mortal.

Although we unfortunately failed in gaining poſſeſſion of the Place, we were not wholly unſucceſsful. A flanking Column on the Right, under the orders of Major Hawkes, gained poſſeſſion of the Enemy's Battery, and ſucceeded in ſpiking and diſabling their Guns, and in deſtroying the greateſt part of the Enemy who were oppoſed to them.

I beg to aſſure your Lordſhip, that the conduct of our Officers and Men employed laſt Night, has been as exemplary as on every former occaſion; but circumſtances, of an unexpected and unfortunate nature, occurred, which their utmoſt efforts could not ſurmount: but I hope, in a very few days, their excellent conduct will be rewarded by the poſſeſſion of the Place.

I have the honor to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lordſhip's moſt faithful humble Servant,

(Signed) G. LAKE.

HEAD QUARTERS,

CAMP BEFORE BHURTPORE, *January* 10, 1805.

RETURN

RETURN OF KILLED, WOUNDED, AND MISSING, IN THE ASSAULT OF BHURTPORE, ON THE NIGHT OF THE 9th JANUARY, 1805.

	Commissioned.					*Staff.*			*Europeans.*				*Natives.*								
	Lieutenant Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Adjutants.	Quarter Masters.	Surgeons.	Serjeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Privates.	Subadars.	Jemadars.	Havildars.	Naicks.	Drummers & Fifers.	Sepoys.	Bheestees.	Lascars.	Bildars.
Artillery.																					
Killed,				1								1		1							12
Wounded,																				1	5
Flankers H. M. 22d Regt.																					
Killed,												5									
Wounded,				2					4		1	49									
Missing,									1			3									
H. M. 75th Regt.																					
Killed,	1								2	1		13									
Wounded,		1	2	3		1			12	8	2	53									
Missing,					1																
H. M. 76th Regt.																					
Killed,				1					1			4									
Wounded,			1	1					1	2		18									
Missing,																					
H. C. European Regt.																					
Killed,												3									
Wounded,				3					4	2		27									
Missing,									1			3									
1st Bat. 2d Regt.																					
Killed,													1								
Wounded,													1	1	4	3		23			
Missing,																		2	1		
1st Ditto 8th Ditto,																					
Killed,																			1		
Wounded,				3									1	1	2	2		16			
Missing,																		2			
2d Ditto 12th Ditto.																					
Killed,					1									1	1			9			
Wounded,		1	2	2									1		4	6	1	38			
2d Ditto 22d Ditto,																					
Killed,															1	1		3			
Wounded,															1	2		31			1
Missing,																1		2			
Pioneers.																					
Killed,																		3			
Wounded,																		20			
TOTAL	1	2	5	18	1	1			26	13	3	179	4	4	13	15	1	149	2	1	18

Among the number returned Wounded, there are not more than thirty serious Cases, the remainder are so slight, that the Men will be fit for duty in the course of a very few days.

(Signed) J. GERARD,
Adjutant General.

NAMES OF OFFICERS KILLED, WOUNDED, & MISSING.

KILLED.

H. M. 75th Regiment,	Lieutenant Colonel Maitland.
H. M. 76th ditto,	Lieutenant Glubb.
2d Battalion 12th Regiment,	Ensign Waterhouse.
Artillery,	Lieutenant Percival, (in the Battery during the day.)

Captain John Wallace, Major of Brigade, Miſſing, and ſuppoſed to have been Killed.

WOUNDED.

H. M. 22d Regiment,	Lieutenants Swetnam and Creſwell.
Ditto 75th ditto,	Major Campbell, Captains Heſſman and Brytton, Lieuts. Byne, Tully, McLachlan and Mathewſon.
Ditto 76th ditto,	Captain Webmer and Lieut. Croſgrove.
Hon. Company's Eur. Regt.	Lieuts. Wood, Hamilton, and Browne.
1ſt Batt. 8th ditto,	Lieutenants Latter, Kerr, and Turnbull.
2d ditto 1[illegible]th ditto,	Major Gregory, Captains O'Donnell and Fletcher, Lieuts. Sharpe and Barker.
2d ditto 22d ditto,	Lieutenant Titcher.

MISSING.

H. M. 75th Regt.	Enſign Hatfield.

(Signed) J. GERARD, *Adjt. Genl.*

BY Advices received this day from the Camp of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, under date the 13th Inſtant, it appears, that a Body of Seven Hundred of Jeſwunt Rao Holkar's Horſe, had quitted the Service of that Chieftain, and come into Camp that Morning.

The Sirdars of this Body of Horſe, had viſited His Excellency the Commander in Chief, upon their arrival at Head Quarters.

Publiſhed by Command of
His Excellency the Moſt Noble
The Governor General in Council,

J. LUMSDEN,
Chief Sec. to the Govt.